

New Mexico Legislative Council Service 411 State Capitol Santa Fe, New Mexico

		r
		·
·		

HIGHLIGHTS

OF THE

FORTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION

Acts carrying an emergency clause become effective immediately upon signature by the governor; all other acts passed during the session and approved by the governor become effective 90 days after adjournment of the legislature, the first moment of June 15, 2001, or at a date specified in the act.

New Mexico Legislative Council Service Room 411, State Capitol Santa Fe, New Mexico

FOREWORD

The voting record of the forty-fifth legislature, first and second special sessions is a compilation of all roll call votes as shown in the pages of the house and senate journals.

Where roll call votes were taken on adoption of committee reports, floor substitutes, floor amendments or other motions, they are included in numerical order with the final vote or votes on the bill or other legislation.

It is not always possible to reflect the true sentiment of the voter in the pages of a journal, as careful attention must be given to the form of the motion being voted upon as well as situations such as majority voting to effect a "reconsideration" motion.

Legislation that does not appear in these pages either was killed in committee, died on the table or died upon adjournment. For the final disposition of that legislation, refer to the appropriate journal or to the final bill locator.

The following abbreviations are used in headings:

CS	committee substitute
Fl/a	floor amendment
FS	floor substitute
H	house bill
HCR	house concurrent resolution
НЈМ	house joint memorial
HJR	house joint resolution
HM	house memorial
L.D.	legislative day
S	senate bill
SCR	senate concurrent resolution
SJM	senate joint memorial
SJR	senate joint resolution
SM	senate memorial
SR	senate resolution

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Agriculture, Animals and Livestock Farming and Ranching Wildlife Domestic Animals	
Alcoholic Beverages	,
Appropriations and Finance Appropriations New Mexico Finance Authority Public Finance	
Business and Labor Affairs, Banking and Securities	
Civil Law Family Law	
Constitutional Amendments	
Corrections	10
Courts	17
Criminal Law and Public Safety	
Cultural Affairs	20
Education Public Schools Public School Capital Outlay Recruitment and Retention Post-Secondary Education	
Elections	
Environment and Natural Resources	28
Gaming	
Health and Health Facilities	

H	ighways and Roads	35
In	surance	36
In	tergovernmental Affairs	39
Li	icensure	40
Lo	ocal Governments	41
M	fotor Vehicles	43
Pu	ublic Assistance	45
Pu	ablic Officers and Employees	46
Ra	adioactive and Hazardous Materials	47
St	tate Agencies	48
Та	Income Tax Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Property Tax Other Taxes Tax Administration	50 51 52 53
Ut	tilities and Telecommunications	54
W	ater and Water Utilities	55
· .	PPENDIX	57
Le	egislation Statistics	61
Ta	able 1 — Summary of General Fund Appropriations	64
Ta	able 2 — General Appropriation Act of 2001 (HAFC/HB 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and HEC/HB 3)	65
Ge	eneral Fund Appropriations Pie Chart	73

•

Table 3 — Line-item Vetoes in General Appropriation Act of 2001 (HAFC/HB 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and HEC/HB 3)	75
Table 4 — "House Bill 2 Junior" General Fund Specials and Supplementals with Vetoes (HB 997)	83
Table 5 — Other Bills Affecting General Fund Revenue	85
Table 6 — NMFA Public Project Revolving Fund Projects (HB 158)	86
Table 7 — NMFA Water & Wastewater Appropriations (HB 160)	91
Concordance:	
Chapter to Bill	94
Constitutional Amendments	01
Vetoed Bills	02
House Bill to Chapter	05
Senate Bill to Chapter	12

•

FORTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION

INTRODUCTION

"Change is the law of life, and those who look only to the past or the present are certain to miss the future." John F. Kennedy

The first session of the forty-fifth legislature proved what many observers of the legislative process have long claimed: while individual legislators give the institution its strength, the institution itself is stronger than any one member.

The 2001 legislative session opened amid significant changes in its membership, and a few more were yet to come.

The legislature welcomed 24 freshmen on opening day, the smallest freshman class since 1989, but one that included the newcomers who unseated two veterans: the speaker of the house of representatives and the chairman of the house taxation and revenue committee. Other changes soon followed. All 18 republicans in the senate and three of the chamber's democrats elected a new president pro tempore of that body, and Representative Delores Wright, who tirelessly served her constituents and the state as a member of the house since 1993, passed away before the session's midpoint.

These changes produced a broad variety of emotions among the members and those who follow the legislature, but the institution itself barely missed a step.

A new speaker of the house, Representative Ben Lujan, and a new president pro tempore of the senate, Senator Richard M. Romero, took their offices.

Lawmakers approved a general appropriation act that largely met with the governor's approval, avoiding a special session on that issue for the first time since 1997, and continued to search for a satisfactory method of paying for school construction projects, authorizing hundreds of millions of dollars for school building projects over several years.

The legislature retained its versatility, demonstrated by its ability to debate issues ranging from reforming the state's educational system to restructuring the electric industry, from the cost of prescription drugs to the cost of the war on drugs, and from concealed weapons to cohabitation to casinos. The legislature also showed it could still move fast when it had to, taking just a day at session's end to introduce and approve an income tax reprieve for those people in counties affected by last summer's wildfires.

By the time the session ended, lawmakers had approved 483 bills, eclipsing a record that stood for more than a decade.

Not all of those bills survived the governor's review, however. Especially notable among the 131 vetoes were vetoes of the public school reform package, \$269 million worth of capital outlay projects and a tax cut package that was not to the executive's liking.

AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS AND LIVESTOCK

From commuting sheep and goats to the Pink Bollworm Control Act, from exceptions to the animal cruelty statute to the Wildlife Violator Compact, as well as several bills related to irrigation rights and concerns, farming and ranching interests continued to capture the legislature's attention. A couple of bills to increase the market for New Mexico agricultural products were vetoed, but a joint memorial passed that requests the state department of public education and the New Mexico department of agriculture to collaborate on increasing the use of New Mexico agricultural products, including meat, dairy, vegetables, honey, fruits and nuts, in preparing school meals in public schools. Another joint memorial passed that requested municipalities and counties to comply with the 1981 Right to Farm Act. See *Environment and Natural Resources* for bills pertaining to water quality and the water quality control commission and other bills of rural interest; see *Water and Water Rights* for bills pertaining to irrigation and related interests.

Farming and Ranching

House Bill 194 (Chapter 38) limits inspection fees that can be charged for commuting sheep and goats. The change returns that section of law to its pre-1999 status. Owners are still required to have the sheep and goats inspected, but will pay the inspection fee only once in any 12-month period. The bill has a fiscal impact of approximately \$2,000.

The legislature repealed the Apple Commission Act in House Bill 591 (Chapter 23) as well as Senate Bill 394 (Chapter 36). All money and property of the defunct New Mexico apple commission will be transferred to the New Mexico department of agriculture to promote New Mexico apples.

House Bill 821 (Chapter 157) amends the Organic Commodity Act. It adds to the definition of "certifying agent" the organic commodity commission or a person designated as such by the United States department of agriculture. The commission's duties and authority are broadened by its designation as the "state organic program" pursuant to the federal department of agriculture's national organic program. The commission is authorized to regulate all aspects of the organic agriculture marketplace in New Mexico, take actions necessary to ensure that products labeled or represented "certified organic" or "organic" have been produced under a valid certification issued by a certifying agent and assume investigative and enforcement responsibilities relating to certified- and non-certified-labeled agricultural organic products. A civil penalty is provided for violations of the Organic Commodity Act and rules adopted pursuant to that act. The maximum penalty is \$5,000 for each violation. Certifying agents other than the commission are required to make reports to the commission.

The laws pertaining to livestock inspector jurisdiction are clarified in Senate Bill 64 (Chapter 8) and House Bill 284 (Chapter 3141) to make it clear that livestock inspectors have jurisdiction to enforce any criminal laws pertaining to livestock. The bills, which started out

identical, ended up differing in the use of "shall" instead of "may" in a new section of Chapter 30, Article 18 NMSA 1978. The later enactment will be compiled.

The Pink Bollworm Control Act was enacted in Senate Bill 484 (Chapter 13). The law sets up the mechanism for cotton producers to establish control districts for the suppression or eradication of pink bollworms, including the election of a committee to prescribe control measures and to levy a special assessment to carry out the purposes of the district.

Senate Bill 577 (Chapter 76) repeals Chapter 76, Articles 13 and 14 NMSA 1978 pertaining to the regulation of agricultural processing. Article 13 treated processing enterprises as public utilities, which made them subject to regulation by the public regulation commission, and Article 14 was the Cotton Ginning and Handling Act.

Wildlife

New Mexico joins the ranks of the 12 other western states that have entered into the Wildlife Violator Compact with the enactment of House Bill 174 (Chapter 101). Similar in concept to the compact between states for motor vehicle violations, the Wildlife Violator Compact essentially "erases the borders" on compliance with wildlife laws. The two major provisions of the compact are reciprocal recognition of license suspension or revocation and treatment of nonresident violators as resident violators.

House Bill 282 (Chapter 66) provides for the protection of all species of native, free-ranging amphibians and reptiles by classifying them as protected non-game animals. The state game commission is given the authority to permit, regulate or prohibit the commercial taking or capturing of amphibians or reptiles not specifically protected by laws, except for rattlesnake roundups, collection of fish bait and lizard races. Unlawful taking is a misdemeanor.

Senate Bill 453 (Chapter 63) clarifies that, other than hunting guides and outfitters, people who are in the business of assisting hunters in obtaining licenses may do so without registering with the department of game and fish. The amendment to the hunters and outfitters law also permits such licensing services, booking agencies or license brokers to charge a fee for their services.

Another law enforcement measure, Senate Bill 526 (Chapter 74), expands the enforcement powers of department of game and fish conservation officers specifically to include enforcement of criminal statutes related to negligent use of a deadly weapon, criminal damage to property, evading or obstructing an officer and camping next to a manmade water hole.

Senate Conservation Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 758 (Chapter 213) is another attempt to alleviate agricultural land damage caused by big game depredation. The law requires a big game depredation damage stamp for each license to hunt big game; the stamp costs \$5.00 for residents and \$10.00 for nonresidents. Money from the stamps is deposited into

the big game depredation damage fund and will be used by the department of game and fish to correct and prevent damage to federal, state and private land from big game.

Domestic Animals

Measures to ban cockfighting did not pass, but the legislature did pass a bill to repeal certain exceptions to the cruelty to animals law. Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 35 (Chapter 81) makes two changes. First, it deletes intermediate handlers, carriers and exhibitors from the list of activities and persons who are exempt from the charge of cruelty or extreme cruelty to animals. Second, it changes the conditions for exemption research granted to a research facility acting within the treatment protocols approved by its institutional animal care and use committee.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Over 30 bills and memorials dealing with alcoholic beverage regulation or taxation and DWI penalties or program fund distribution were introduced during the legislative session. Of those, only nine were passed on to the governor. House Bill 85, which would have allowed sales of alcoholic beverages at functions held at state museums, was **vetoed** by the governor.

House Bill 380 (Chapter 120) and Senate Bill 246 (Chapter 28) were passed to eliminate the provision in state law that allowed a person who is employed by a Liquor Control Act licensee to carry open containers in his vehicle while discharging his duties as an employee. Chapter 120 provides that it is unlawful to keep or allow open containers in the bed of a pickup truck unless it is not occupied by passengers. The same paragraph in Chapter 28 retains the existing language that permits open containers of alcoholic beverages in the bed of a pickup truck when there are passengers. Both bills were signed. The Chapter 120 version will be the law that is compiled in the NMSA 1978 pursuant to Section 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

House Bill 531 (Chapter 248) and Senate Bill 72 (Chapter 260) permit New Mexico wineries to sell the wine of others who are licensed by the state as winegrowers. In addition, the bills create a "small brewer's public celebration permit" similar to that available to winegrowers to allow tastings or sales of a small brewer's product off the small brewer's premises at public celebrations.

Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 223 (Chapter 86) establishes the alcohol and gaming division as a statutory division of the regulation and licensing department. The bill also sets forth the duties of the director of the alcohol and gaming division and shifts the administrative duties of the office from the superintendent to the director.

Senate Bill 251 (Chapter 47) clarifies that a person who has been issued a limited driver's license due to a DWI conviction may drive to a court-ordered treatment program, as well as to work or school.

APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCE

An unexpected increase in general fund revenues dominated the budget negotiations during the legislative session. When the session started, dramatic increases in oil and natural gas prices, coupled with healthy gains in other revenues, resulted in the legislature having over \$350 million of nonrecurring revenue available for appropriation for fiscal year (FY) 2001 and \$416 million of new money for FY 2002. Revisions to the revenue estimates in mid-February added even more money to the totals.

The healthy revenue forecasts provided substantial opportunity for new program initiatives. There were numerous ideas on how to spend the money, as evidenced by the number and magnitude of appropriation measures considered by the legislature. However, fiscal experts cautioned the legislature to be on guard against a sudden and significant slowdown in future revenue collections and recommended a substantial increase in the state's reserve levels to cushion against such an event. It was against this background of cautious optimism that appropriations were developed.

The Appendix has several charts and tables that explain the General Appropriation Act of 2001, the so-called House Bill 2 Junior and other appropriation and revenue bills. Please note that the general fund pie chart in this document differs from the information provided by the legislative finance committee (LFC). The Highlights pie chart shows how money appropriated in the 2001 legislative session is divided; the LFC's document details how FY 02 recurring operational appropriations will be spent. Each is correct based on the assumptions used to display the information.

Appropriations

For the first time in three years, the legislature did not have to rewrite a general appropriation bill after total veto by the governor; however, after the line-item vetoes, the legislature introduced a House Bill 2 Junior and a compensation package to play catch-up. In the general appropriation act and other bills, the legislature appropriated \$4.236 billion in general fund money for the current and next fiscal years. For FY 2002, the split is \$3.844 billion in recurring general fund and \$52.175 million in nonrecurring; for FY 2001 revenue, the legislature spent another \$58.377 million recurring and \$281.957 million nonrecurring. The legislature had proposed to use \$147.501 million to fund over 1,000 capital outlay projects with FY 2001 nonrecurring revenue, but the governor carried through on his threatened veto of House Taxation and Revenue Committee Substitute for House Bill 155, reportedly because the legislature did not give him the tax reduction bill he wanted.

House Appropriations and Finance Committee Substitute for House Bills 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 and House Education Committee Substitute for House Bill 3 (Chapter 64), more commonly referred to as HB 2, appropriates \$3.769 billion in FY 2002 recurring revenue; for FY 2001, the totals are \$40.133 million recurring and \$224.552 million nonrecurring. This was the first year of appropriating for performance-based budget agencies, so the bill has a radically different look. Section 5 includes the appropriations and performance measures for certain agencies or programs of agencies. The look and understanding of the bill will continue to evolve over the next few years as LFC and state agencies settle into performance-based budgeting.

The largest growth in this year's FY 2002 recurring appropriation process, including special appropriation bills, is in the health and human services agencies, with total growth at a little over 16 percent; public safety agencies, with growth of 8.7 percent; and the judiciary, with 8.1 percent growth. In dollars, the health and human services agencies will see an influx of \$109.156 million, mostly in medicaid, health and the children, youth and families department. The public safety agencies will receive a little over \$20.5 million in new money, mostly in the corrections department and the department of public safety. Appropriations to the judiciary are too diffuse to sum up easily.

Public school support grew by 9.2 percent between HB 2 and HB 2 Junior; however, other education, which includes the state department of public education and special projects, decreased by two percent in HB 2 after vetoes. Please note that the 9.2 percentage increase does not include nonrecurring general fund and severance tax bonding for public school capital outlay in response to the Zuni lawsuit. Recurring funding for public schools increased by \$180 million, but that still keeps them at about 47 percent of the total FY 2002 recurring appropriations, and drops them to 44.9 percent of all general fund appropriations from this legislative session. HB 2 does provide for an eight percent salary increase for teachers and a 6.5 percent increase for other staff. Some of the items in the education reform package were included in HB 2, but did not survive the governor's veto. In partial response to the Zuni lawsuit, the legislature provided two appropriations, one to the department of education of \$2.75 million and one in the funding formula of \$3.5 million for a rapid response intervention pilot project. These measures were slanted toward providing concentrated help for failing schools with majority Indian populations, but neither appropriation made it into law. Other education reform vetoes included \$4 million for enrollment growth, \$2.5 million for summer school literacy, \$1.5 million for counseling services for high-need students, \$1.5 million for grade six, seven and eight tutoring programs, \$750,000 to improve student performance and \$750,000 for dropout prevention programs; some of these were measures that had been funded last year. The education reform package, which included the substantive bill and its companion appropriation bill, was vetoed by the governor.

Public school capital outlay got a boost in Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 167 (Chapter 338, partially vetoed), which is a second step in the Zuni fix. The bill is discussed in more detail in Education, Public Schools, but it should be noted here that the

bill authorizes approximately \$400 million in general fund and severance tax bonds for the next two years for school building projects.

The governor signed Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 68 (Chapter 340), which is the compensation package for all executive, legislative and judicial employees and which costs \$54,934,100. The amount of salary increase will be variable, based on merit performance, but the amount appropriated was based on an average 6.5 percent increase for most agencies, with seven percent provided for college and university faculty and eight percent provided for state agency teachers. In addition, the law provides increases in specified personnel series: five percent for the social worker series in the protective services division of the children, youth and families department; \$1.00 per hour, accomplished in two increments, for certain adult correctional officer positions; and a compa-ratio increase for the tax account auditor series. Public school raises were included in the funding formula in the General Appropriation Act of 2001, as discussed.

The governor's veto significantly reduced HB 2 Junior, House Bill 997 (Chapter 344), with most of the Section 3 specials and all of the Section 4 supplemental appropriations removed from the bill. HB 2 Junior spends \$7,700,000 in FY 2001 and \$8,834,300 in FY 2002, for a total of \$16,534,300. Public schools, colleges and universities were particularly hard hit by the vetoes, since all of Section 4 consisted of supplemental funding for increased utility costs. Without the additional funding for current-year utility costs, and since utility costs are not expected to fall substantially in the near future, schools are going to be in a difficult position trying to develop next school year's budget. To compound the problem, there is language in the general appropriation act, which the governor did not veto, that requires the state superintendent of public instruction to verify that each local school board is providing the eight percent increase for teachers before he approves the district's budget.

House Bill 868 (Chapter 324) allows appropriations to the human services department for medicaid payments to be used to pay prior year obligations.

New Mexico Finance Authority

House Bill 159 (Chapter 116) allows private community water systems to qualify for funding under the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Act. The bill also eliminates a restriction on refinancing. House Bill 163 (Chapter 294) allows the New Mexico finance authority (NMFA) to acquire and lease property to qualified entities and changes the obligations that may be pledged and the type of security that the authority may provide for the payment of principal, interest and other costs relating to NMFA bonds. The bill also makes clear that NMFA is "separate and apart" from the state.

The annual authorization bills for public projects were passed and signed. House Bill 158 (Chapter 53) authorizes loans from the public project revolving fund; House Bill 161

(Chapter 17) revokes the authorization for past projects that do not need funding or that could not meet requirements for loans from the fund. House Bill 160 (Chapter 345) appropriates \$40,910,000 to the water and wastewater project grant fund and lists the projects and amounts authorized for grants. See *Appendix* tables for lists of public project revolving fund and water and wastewater grant fund projects.

Public Finance

One of the more significant bills dealing with public finance in this session was House Bill 171 (Chapter 241), which was introduced to clarify provisions that govern the state treasurer's investment of the short-term investment fund. The law limits investments to those that do not exceed 397 days, which comports with approved policies of the state treasurer; provides for the monthly allocation of net investment income or losses to the contributing entities; and replaces the five-basis-point fee with "reasonable audit, administrative and investment expenses to be paid directly from their net investment income for the investment and administrative services provided". The loss of the fee will affect the general fund, but being able to charge actual costs will allow the state treasurer to contract for fund management.

Another significant public finance bill was House Bill 696 (Chapter 182), which provides for the allocation of earnings and realized and unrealized gains and losses to the general fund. While this bill was seen as a clean-up bill to bring the law into conformance with current accounting standards, the bill could have a more substantive effect on the accounting for and reporting of state investments.

Several bills were introduced at the behest of the state board of finance to clarify or limit the board's role in approving financial transactions of state agencies and local public bodies. House Bill 168 (Chapter 54) falls into that category. In essence, the law limits the public body interest rate exchange agreements that require board approval to those with variable interest rates. Another board of finance bill, House Bill 172 (Chapter 55), provides for the annual rather than quarterly fixing of interest rates for deposits of public money. House Bill 404 (Chapter 122) eliminates the upper limit for approval by the board of finance on the sale or trade of land or lease of land owned by public schools or local public bodies. Prior to the change, the board approved the sale or trade of land valued from \$25,000 to \$100,000 or leases for a period between five and 25 years. However, Section 13-6-3 NMSA 1978 still requires legislative approval for sales, trades and leases above those upper limits.

With the enactment of House Bill 358 (Chapter 221), acequias and community ditch associations will be able to borrow money from the unpledged funds in the New Mexico irrigation works construction fund.

The state fair's debt limitation was removed in House Bill 709 (Chapter 152) and the maximum term of bonds was reduced from 50 to 30 years.

The acquisition of state office buildings in Santa Fe may have moved closer to reality with the enactment of Senate Bill 214 (Chapter 199), the State Office Building Acquisition Bonding Act, and Senate Bill 182 (Chapter 166), which is the authorization bill. Chapter 199 provides the mechanism whereby NMFA can issue and sell revenue bonds, known as "state office building tax revenue bonds", payable from the state office building bonding fund created by the bill. The fund consists of appropriations and gross receipts tax revenue distributed to the fund by law. Chapter 166 authorizes the issuance of \$75 million in tax revenue bonds and sets priorities for the projects as follows: (1) purchase and renovate the NEA building on South Capitol street; (2) construct a new building at the west capitol complex on Cerrillos road; (3) purchase and renovate the PERA building; and (4) purchase land next to the state highway and transportation department district 5 office on Cerrillos road.

Senate Bill 189 (Chapter 85) requires that taxpayers be acknowledged for their contribution in funding the construction or renovation of public buildings whenever a building plaque acknowledges or thanks the elected officials in office at the time the building was funded, constructed or renovated.

BUSINESS AND LABOR AFFAIRS, BANKING AND SECURITIES

Business affairs is always an active category of legislative interest. Several uniform acts of interest to businesses and banks were amended this year, including a complete rewrite of the secured transactions article of the Uniform Commercial Code. The Uniform Trust Code was passed by the legislature, but vetoed by the governor. There was a move to increase the state minimum wage, but the bill failed to win the governor's approval. Another bill that did not meet with gubernational satisfaction was House Bill 390, which would have created an equal pay task force. Retainage on construction contracts has been significantly altered, and the new act applies to both the public and private sectors. In-plant training, which is an important tool for New Mexico businesses, was funded at \$9 million in HB 2, up \$3 million from its historical funding. Business and labor affairs includes a wide panoply of issues. See Civil Law, Health, Insurance, Taxation and Workers' Compensation for related bills.

Changes to the Procurement Code are made by House Bill 88 (Chapter 292) through amendments of existing provisions and the addition of new ones. Modernization of the procurement process is achieved through provisions for the use of electronic media for certain actions. Added to those actions exempt from the Procurement Code is the procurement of works of art for museums or display in public buildings. The small purchases exemption from the requirement of procurement through the state purchasing office is changed by increasing the maximum value of such an exempt procurement from \$250 to \$1,500. Procedures for small purchases by a direct purchase order are changed to include purchases with a value not exceeding \$1,500, up from the old limitation of \$500.

House Bill 254 (Chapter 21) clarifies the requirements for security for deposits of public funds. It specifically adds surety bonds as acceptable security as long as the surety company issuing the bond is rated in the highest category by a least one nationally recognized statistical rating agency.

House Bill 308 (Chapter 264) and a duplicate, Senate Bill 199 (Chapter 251), change provisions of the Mortgage Loan Company and Loan Broker Act to subject most residential real estate mortgage practitioners to requirements for registration. However, broader coverage of persons subject to registration results from removal of current exemptions based upon volume of business with certain "institutional investors". Other changes include: clarification and broadening of the director's powers to deny, suspend or revoke a registration; requiring all registrants to comply with applicable federal consumer lending laws rather than prohibiting specific described practices; and providing new enforcement provisions for the director and specific judicial remedies for violation or potential violation.

A new statute, the Retainage Act, is enacted by House Bill 320 (Chapter 68). This law replaces current statutory provisions that apply only to retainage in public works projects. It is a comprehensive act that applies to governmental and nongovernmental construction contracts, except construction of residential property consisting of four or fewer dwellings and highway construction. Some special exceptions regarding escrow provisions are made for local government construction and manufacturing plant construction projects. The act provides for the retention by an owner of amounts payable under the contract ("retainage") with ultimate payment conditioned upon substantial completion of all work. The new law has numerous other provisions relating to: prompt and final payments; payment of interest; amounts to be withheld as retainage; protection from collection action; requirements for holding retainage in escrow; care and protection of the work; the effect of disputes on retainage; and the remedy for failure by an owner to comply with retainage requirements.

The secured transactions article of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is completely revised by House Bill 408 (Chapter 139). The 276-page bill repeals the old law, replaces it with new and changed provisions and amends laws outside of the UCC to conform to the new article. The UCC consists of 11 substantive articles. Article 9 ("Secured Transactions") may be the most important of the 11. It provides the rules governing any transaction (other than a finance lease) that couples a debt with a creditor's interest in the debtor's personal property. The major revision of Article 9 was completed in 1999 by the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws in conjunction with the American law institute. The conference published a four-page "schematic summary" of the relevant changes in the revised article.

House Bill 546 (Chapter 316) amends provisions of the Small Business Investment Act. Under the old law, the small business investment corporation could make equity investments only in small businesses that had rural development business and industrial loans approved by the federal small business administration or the federal department of agriculture. An amendment in the bill permits as qualifying indebtedness any indebtedness collateralized to the

satisfaction of the corporation's board. The same change is made for a small business to qualify for the corporation's holding of redeemable preferred stock in the business. A change is made under the bill to authorize board members of the corporation to designate a person to participate on their behalf on the board. The old law placed administrative control of the corporation in the president. This provision is changed by providing the alternative of "a person selected by the board to administer the operations of the corporation".

The Endowed Care Cemetery Act of 1961 is updated by limited revision in House Bill 585 (Chapter 149). The definitions section is completely rewritten to make definition and usage compatible. Allocation of income from investment of commingled funds is provided for; commingling is permitted only with the prior written approval of the director of the financial institutions division. The director is authorized to charge fees for late filings. Required deposit and bond amounts are raised. Audit requirements are made mandatory. The director is authorized to issue subpoenas in connection with examinations, investigations and hearings. Venue for judicial enforcement is changed to Santa Fe county. Violations of the act are raised from a petty misdemeanor to a fourth degree felony. New provisions of the act are added to establish procedures for initial registration; transfer of ownership; denial, suspension or revocation of registration; and judicial review of actions of the director.

Qualifying job requirements for eligibility for the rural job tax credit are changed by **House Bill 837 (Chapter 184)**. A "qualifying job" will no longer need to be a job established by the employer that qualifies for in-plant training assistance. Additional changes reduce the required reports to the economic development department by shifting the authority for certification of data from the department to the eligible employer seeking the tax credit.

Lending institutions that are subsidiaries or affiliates of state or federally chartered banks may be licensed to sell title insurance under the provisions of **Senate Bill 309 (Chapter 309)**. The bill also removes the current law exception to the requirement for examination for applicants for a license as a title insurance agent. Those applicants will now be required to take an examination.

Senate Bill 331 (Chapter 200) enacts a substantial modernization of the state's laws relating to the organization of business entities. It includes changes in the laws relating to corporations, limited liability companies and cooperative associations and enacts a new Foreign Business Trust Registration Act. Although the bill contains 82 sections, most of the changes are technical in nature and can be considered to fall into the category of "modernization" of existing law. Sixteen new sections are included at the end of the bill to enact a new Foreign Business Trust Registration Act. The act defines a "foreign business trust" and then subjects the entity to registration requirements to transact business in New Mexico. A foreign business trust is an entity formed under the laws of another state that is engaged in a trade or business that is created by a declaration of trust that transfers property to trustees. The trust property is held and managed by them for the benefit of persons holding certificates representing the beneficial

interest in the trust estate and assets. Regulatory provisions are similar to those required for foreign corporations.

See *Insurance* for an explanation of the new Rental Car Insurance Limited Producer License Act. See *State Agencies* for a discussion of two new laws pertaining to access to state buildings, including "old main" at the penitentiary of New Mexico.

CIVIL LAW

In the civil law arena, several noteworthy bills, including several uniform acts, were passed this session. See *Business and Labor Affairs*, *Banking and Securities* and *Courts* for related bills.

Since 1969, New Mexico has had as a part of its laws the "Revised Uniform Principal and Income Act". House Bill 109 (Chapter 113) enacts the new version published in 1997 by the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, which is cited as the "Uniform Principal and Income Act". The bill also repeals the 1969 law. Changes in the traditional sections are of three types: new rules that deal with situations not covered by the prior act, clarification of provisions in the 1969 act and changes to rules in the prior act. A summary follows, although space does not permit any detailed discussion of changes made in this 40-page bill.

The 1969 act and the 2001 revision deal with four questions affecting the rights of beneficiaries.

- (1) How is income earned during the probate of an estate to be distributed to trusts and to persons who receive outright bequests of specific property, pecuniary gifts and the residue?
- (2) When an income interest in a trust begins (i.e., when a person who creates the trust dies or when he transfers property to a trust during life), what property is principal that will eventually go to the remainder beneficiaries and what is income?
- (3) When an income interest ends, who gets the income that has been received but not distributed, or that is due but not yet collected, or that has accrued but is not yet due?
- (4) After an income interest begins and before it ends, how should its receipts and disbursements be allocated to or between principal and income?

House Bill 110 (Chapter 114) repeals the Child Custody Jurisdiction Act and enacts the Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act ("UCCJEA"). Although New Mexico's Child Custody Jurisdiction Act does not carry the designation as a "uniform" law, when enacted in 1981 it was very similar to the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act promulgated by the uniform law commissioners. The new UCCJEA replaces and revises the previous uniform law and state laws such as New Mexico's that were identical or similar to it.

The purposes of the revisions contained in the UCCJEA are to bring the law into compliance with the federal Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act of 1980 and other federal statutes and to make changes in the former law that are necessary after almost 30 years of inconsistent court interpretations. Space does not permit a detailed analysis; however, the UCCJEA now:

- provides for home state priority;
- · clarifies emergency jurisdiction;
- · applies to Native Americans; and
- establishes mechanisms for enforcement of custody and visitation orders.

Another uniform act is enacted in House Bill 112 (Chapter 290). The Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act replaces Section 45-2-801 NMSA 1978, a section of the Uniform Probate Code. The uniform act, consisting of 16 substantive sections, provides comprehensive coverage of the issues involved in disclaimer of property interests. The act includes replacements for three uniform acts promulgated in 1978 (Uniform Disclaimer of Property Interests Act, Uniform Disclaimer of Transfers by Will, Intestacy or Appointment Act, and Uniform Disclaimer of Transfers under Nontestatmentary Instruments Act), none of which was adopted in New Mexico. It is designed to allow every sort of disclaimer, including those that are useful for tax planning purposes. In short, the new act is an enabling statute that prescribes all the rules for refusing a proffered interest in or power over property and the effect of that refusal on the power or interest while leaving the effect of the refusal itself to other law. One of the most important changes is the imposition of a specific time limit to "decouple" the disclaimer statute from the time requirement applicable to a "qualified disclaimer" under Section 2518 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The removal of all mention of time limits will clearly signal to the practitioner that the requirements for a tax-qualified disclaimer are set by different law. The elimination of the time limit is not the only change from current statutes.

House Bill 216 (Chapter 130) allows for an increased share of the proceeds to the surviving spouse from a wrongful death judgment.

House Bill 232 (Chapter 131) enacted the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act. Except for those transactions occurring pursuant to specified laws, this uniform law applies to all signatures and records relating to a transaction in which the parties have agreed to its application. It authorizes the use of electronic means for the signatures and records. Important exceptions include testamentary documents, documents in connection with certain domestic affairs, anatomical gifts, health care decisions and notices of cancellation of health insurance.

House Bill 241 (Chapter 218) establishes as public policy of the state the protection of citizens' rights to petition government and participate in local and state government meetings without fear of so-called SLAPP suits (strategic lawsuits against public participation). The statute provides for an expedited motion hearing to ensure the early resolution of lawsuits

involving actions seeking damages for conduct or speech undertaken or made in connection with public hearings or meetings.

House Bill 601 (Chapter 320) and a duplicate, Senate Bill 103 (Chapter 10), amend Section 42A-1-24 NMSA 1978 to raise from eight percent to 10 percent the rate of interest paid as part of compensation awarded in condemnation proceedings by judgment. This change results in the rate of interest under the cited section being identical with the rate provided in Section 42A-1-29 NMSA 1978 in situations where the person authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain has taken or damaged property for public use without making just compensation or without instituting and prosecuting to final judgment a proceeding for condemnation in a court of competent jurisdiction.

House Bill 767 (Chapter 279) and Senate Bill 757 (Chapter 277) create the civil legal services commission and the civil legal services fund and impose additional civil court filing fees to finance operation of the commission and provide access to legal services to New Mexicans living in poverty. Filing fees are increased \$25.00 in district court and \$15.00 in magistrate court to fund the program. The commission consists of two members appointed by the governor, two members appointed by the supreme court and one member appointed by the state bar. Staff for the commission is provided by the local government division of the department of finance and administration.

House Bill 768 (Chapter 227) repeals the existing Uniform Arbitration Act and replaces it with a new "Uniform Arbitration Act". The new law is substantially more detailed and now includes definitions. Although parties to an arbitration agreement may vary or waive certain provisions, some basic provisions in the act must be included and cannot be waived or varied. A "disabling civil dispute clause" in a document relevant to a dispute being arbitrated between a consumer, borrower, employee or tenant and another party may not be enforced and is voidable. Remedies available are broadened and a number of provisions clarify and regulate the arbitration process.

A new method of transferring real property is provided in House Bill 941 (Chapter 236). By executing a "transfer of property on death deed", title to the real property described in the deed vests in the beneficiary or beneficiaries upon the death of the grantor. No consideration is necessary to support the transfer. It may be revoked by the grantor without notice to the beneficiary or beneficiaries. The grantee-beneficiary of a transfer of property on death deed may be changed by the grantor by executing, acknowledging and recording a subsequent transfer of property on death deed, and the new deed acts as a revocation of the designation to the extent it is changed in the new deed. A will does not revoke a transfer of property on death deed.

Family Law

House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bill 455 (Chapter 41) amends the Children's Code to prohibit the children's court from terminating parental rights when the sole

basis for termination is that a parent is incarcerated. House Bill 415 (Chapter 315) conforms with the federal requirements of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. It amends current law by adding a requirement that the children, youth and families department provide concurrent planning when a motion for termination of parental rights is filed. The amendments also establish a requirement that the department initiate a termination proceeding when a child has been in the custody of the department for a lengthy period of time. A number of exceptions to the requirement are stated.

After a 1999 veto, the legislature and governor agreed, with the passage of Senate Bill 113 (Chapter 162), to certain amendments to the Adoption Act. While many of the changes are procedural, the new law makes a substantive change in the definition of "acknowledged father" by establishing specific requirements for the father's custodial, personal or financial relationship with an adoptee, with different requirements for an adoptee under six months of age and over six months of age. "Putative father" is eliminated as a definition; the act now relies on "alleged father", which was already defined in the act. Time limits pertaining to placement orders for independent adoption are eliminated and appointed counsel for indigents will be paid at the rate determined by the supreme court for court-appointed attorneys. Consent to adoption or relinquishment of parental rights is not required from alleged fathers who have not registered with the putative father registry and are not otherwise acknowledged fathers. The act also makes a distinction between adoptees under one year of age and over one year of age when determining the time to file post-placement reports; the department, agency or investigator must file within 60 days for children under one year of age and within 120 days for children over one year of age. The section of law on fees and charges allows payments for services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the adoptee for adoption, including living expenses of the adoptee for a reasonable time before birth and for no more than six weeks after the birth or placement of the adoptee. A guardian ad litem may be appointed for an adoptee by the court even when the adoptive placement is made voluntarily through an agency or pursuant to Section 32A-5-13 NMSA 1978, which concerns independent adoptions. Biological parents who voluntarily relinquish parental rights and have consented to adoption are exempt from certain provisions of open adoption agreements that are included in decrees of adoption.

The Kinship Guardianship Act, Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 185 (Chapter 167), fills a gap in guardianship procedures. The Kinship Guardianship Act allows caregivers who have a kinship relationship to a child to file a petition to be appointed guardian of that child. A kinship relationship exists between a child and adult when the adult is a relative, godparent or member of the tribe or clan of the child over whom guardianship is being sought. In addition, guardianship may be sought by a person chosen by a child 14 years of age or older. If no guardian has been appointed pursuant to the Uniform Probate Code, appointment of a guardian may be considered pursuant to the Kinship Guardianship Act, if one of the following conditions is present: (1) the parental rights have been terminated; (2) the parent consents to the appointment of the guardian; or (3) the child has continuously resided with the caregiver for at least three months and a parent having custody of the child has failed, refused or is unable to provide care, maintenance and supervision for the child or there are

extraordinary circumstances. The guardianship must be in the best interests of the child and can be revoked if there is a change in circumstance and there is a transition plan proposed to facilitate the reintegration of the child into the home of a parent or new guardian.

The Kinship Guardianship Act was enacted as part of Chapter 45, Article 5 NMSA 1978, which is part of the Uniform Probate Code; however, the compiler has compiled the act as Chapter 40, Article 10B.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The 2001 legislature proposed to submit nine constitutional amendments (CAs) to the voters.

House Joint Resolution 5 (CA 5) proposes to exempt from property taxation the residence of a veteran of the armed forces who has a 100 percent permanent and total service-connected disability. The exemption would also apply to the widow or widower of a veteran who was eligible for the exemption if the widow or widower continues to occupy the property as the principal place of residence.

House Joint Resolution 10 (CA 6) would permit the state, a county or municipality to donate land or an existing building or provide infrastructure support for affordable housing. The donation or support would, however, require enabling legislation that includes defining "affordable housing" and establishing criteria.

House Joint Resolution 16 (CA 7) would designate the last Friday in March as a legal holiday in honor of Cesar Chavez.

House Joint Resolution 18 (CA 8) would broaden the eligibility criteria for Vietnam veterans' scholarships to include those veterans who have lived in New Mexico for 10 years or more and who meet the existing criteria.

House Joint Resolution 27 (CA 9) proposes to amend the constitution by changing the name of the state highway commission to the state transportation commission.

Senate Joint Resolution 1 (CA 1) would phase in the property tax exemption for veterans from the current \$2,000 to \$2,500 in 2003, \$3,000 in 2004, \$3,500 in 2005, and \$4,000 in 2006 and subsequent years.

Senate Joint Resolution 10 (CA 2) proposes to update the state constitution to mirror the federal constitution in providing citizens age 18 and older the right to vote. CA 2 further proposes to remove the terms "idiots" and "insane persons" from the list of those unqualified to vote. The constitution requires a three-fourths' majority vote to approve.

Senate Joint Resolution 21 (CA 3) would amend Article 6 of the constitution by repealing Section 25, an outdated section regarding designation of judicial districts.

Senate Joint Resolution 22 (CA 4) would amend Article 2 of the constitution by repealing Section 22, which states that aliens cannot own land or any interest in land in New Mexico unless otherwise provided by law.

CORRECTIONS

The legislature continued to grapple with corrections-related issues, particularly in the areas of private prisons and prisoners' rights. The house and senate considered several measures in this category.

House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bills 124, 274 and 413 (Chapter 169) enacts the Privately Operated Correctional Facilities Oversight Act. The act provides the secretary of corrections with statutory authority to supervise the placement of out-of-state inmates in privately operated correctional facilities and jails in New Mexico. Specifically, the secretary will review all contracts and proposed contracts for the placement of 10 or more out-of-state inmates in privately operated correctional facilities and jails. The secretary will be provided with classification records for the out-of-state inmates and will inspect and monitor correctional facilities and jails that house 10 or more out-of-state inmates. A privately operated correctional facility or jail is required to meet certain minimum standards as a prerequisite to housing out-of-state inmates. Those standards include training courses for correctional officers that are approved by the secretary of corrections. Additionally, the privately operated correctional facility or jail shall obtain and maintain accreditation by the American correctional association. Finally, with public safety issues in mind, a privately operated correctional facility or jail is required to work closely with local and state authorities in the event of a disturbance or escape from the facility or jail.

Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 102 (Chapter 33) and House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bill 133 (Chapter 115) are identical bills that regulate contracts for the provision of telecommunications services to inmates in public and privately operated correctional facilities and jails. The bills require that the contracts be awarded to an entity that can satisfy technical requirements for telecommunications service and provide the lowest cost of service. Moreover, a contract may not include a commission for the operator of the correctional facility or jail that is based upon amounts billed for inmates' telephone calls.

House Bill 143 (Chapter 170) changes the rate at which payment of fines, penalties or costs is computed for offenders who are jailed for nonpayment. Currently, an offender is credited with \$5.00 for each day of incarceration, applied towards reduction of the amount owed for fines, penalties or costs. Chapter 170 increases that amount to eight times the federal hourly minimum wage for each day of incarceration.

House Bill 669 (Chapter 322) enacts the Adult Offender Supervision Interstate Compact. By adopting the compact, New Mexico becomes a member of an interstate commission that will establish uniform procedures to manage the movement between states of probationers and parolees. Primary purposes of the compact include protecting the rights of crime victims by controlling and regulating the movement of criminal offenders; providing for effective tracking; supervision and rehabilitation of offenders; and providing for the orderly transfer between states of supervision authority over offenders.

COURTS

The legislature enacted an assortment of measures relating to the judiciary during the 2001 legislative session, including measures relating to parental rights, judgeships, court programs, procedural laws, jury assistance, civil action costs and district attorney duties. Also see *Civil Law* and *Criminal Law and Public Safety* for related bills.

New laws designed to better assist juries were enacted this legislative session. House Bill 694 (Chapter 128) requires the court to explain to the jury at the beginning of a sentencing hearing for a capital felony case, subsequent to a verdict by the jury that the defendant is guilty of a capital felony, that a sentence of life imprisonment means that the defendant would be eligible for parole in 30 years. Senate Bill 796 (Chapter 98) allows the attorney general to assist grand juries when his jurisdiction is involved and requires the district attorney or his assistant to assist the grand jury in response to a citizen's grand jury petition pursuant to Article 2, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico. The bill also prohibits a grand jury from issuing a critical report of what has been investigated by the grand jury without also returning an indictment or an accusation for removal.

Additional judgeships are created through Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bills 130 and 194 (Chapter 306), which provides funding to various courts and related agencies for district court judgeships in the third, sixth, eleventh and thirteenth judicial districts; an additional metropolitan judgeship in Bernalillo county; and additional magistrate judgeships in Dona Ana, Santa Fe and Quay counties.

A pertinent procedural law was also enacted during the session. Senate Bill 337 (Chapter 29) allows a person who is convicted of a criminal offense and who claims that DNA evidence not available at the time of his initial trial will establish his innocence to petition the district court in which he was convicted to set aside his judgment and sentence or grant him a new trial. The petitioner must comply with several conditions in order for the district court to accept the petition, and there is only a one-year window of opportunity, from July 1, 2001 to July 1, 2002, for petitioners to apply.

Two notable programs were created by legislation this session. Senate Bill 348 (Chapter 201) authorizes district courts throughout the state to provide a facility called a "neutral corner". A neutral corner can be used when a child needs to have a supervised visit with one parent or when confrontation between the parents will not be in the child's best interests. Thus, a child may be left for a short period by one parent at a court-created "neutral corner" and wait to be picked up by the other parent. A second program, created by Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 200 (Chapter 35), authorizes the early release of inmates from a correctional facility to a reentry drug court program supervised by a district court. The corrections department will develop criteria regarding eligibility for the program, but initially, the program will be provided to inmates who are within 18 months of release and who were sentenced to prison for nonviolent, drug-related offenses.

Finally, Senate Bill 584 (Chapter 77) permits more individuals to avail themselves of the opportunity of going to "small claims court" by increasing the jurisdictional amount for civil actions in metropolitan court and magistrate court. The bill raises the jurisdictional amount to \$10,000 from \$7,500 for both the metropolitan and magistrate court.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

As is often the case, the legislature spent a great deal of time this session dealing with public safety issues. This year's activity, or theme, could be summed up as providing increased protection for children.

House Bill 17 (Chapter 2) makes it a criminal offense for a person to intentionally possess an obscene visual or print medium that depicts a sexual act involving a child. A person who intentionally possesses child pornography will, upon conviction, be guilty of a fourth degree felony.

House Bill 130 (Chapter 15) amends the Family Violence Protection Act. Upon a finding that domestic abuse has occurred, a court's order of protection may include an order that the respondent reimburse the petitioner or any other household member for expenses reasonably related to the occurrence of domestic abuse and an order that the respondent participate in, at the respondent's expense, professional counseling programs deemed appropriate by the court.

House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bills 317 and 347 (Chapter 138) creates the new criminal offense of theft of identity. In an increasingly technological world, thieves have learned that personal information, such as a driver's license number or credit card number, can be used to access an individual's financial resources. A person who commits theft of identity is guilty of a misdemeanor. Also, the court is authorized to order that restitution be made to the victim of the crime and, if necessary, to order that public records be corrected.

House Bill 460 (Chapter 144) increases the criminal penalty for the offense of battery against a household member from a petty misdemeanor to a misdemeanor.

House Bill 500 (Chapter 224) provides that when the adult parole board conducts a parole hearing for an offender, the board must allow the victim of the offender's crime or a family member of the victim to be present during the hearing. Morever, the victim or family member of the victim must be allowed to speak to the adult parole board in public or in private.

House Bill 621 (Chapter 178) enhances the list of duties for each district attorney to allow a district attorney to contract with an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo within the boundaries of the district attorney's judicial district for the purpose of authorizing the district attorney or his staff to serve as a tribal prosecutor or to prosecute alleged violations of tribal codes by tribal members in tribal court.

Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 76 (Chapter 161) amends the statutes regarding criminal sexual penetration and criminal sexual contact of a minor. Specifically, the bill addresses situations when criminal sexual penetration or criminal sexual contact is perpetrated on a child 13 to 18 years of age who is a student in school by an adult who works or volunteers at the school. In either instance, the criminal sanction is a fourth degree felony.

Senate Bill 95 (Chapter 32) repeals the crime of unlawful cohabitation.

Senate Bill 769 (Chapter 214) increases the amount of reparations that may be awarded to a crime victim by the crime victims reparation commission when the personal injury to the victim is catastrophic and results in a permanent, total disability to the victim. Also, when a crime is committed against a child or involves domestic violence or sexual assault, a longer period of time is allowed for filing a report with the police department in order for the victim to be eligible for a reparation award from the commission.

Senate Public Affairs Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 400 (Chapter 92) creates new, specific criminal offenses for an assault or battery on a sports official. For the purposes of the new statute, "sports official" means a person who serves as a referee, umpire, linesman, timer or scorer while working a sports event. In all instances but one, the penalties for an assault or battery on a sports official are one step higher than the penalties already set forth in statute for a generic assault or battery.

Public Safety

House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bill 277 (Chapter 219) enacts the Concealed Handgun Carry Act. Effective January 1, 2002, the department of public safety is authorized to issue a concealed handgun license to an individual who successfully applies to lawfully carry a concealed, loaded handgun in New Mexico. Applicants for a concealed

handgun license must satisfy criteria regarding their fitness to receive the license, undergo a national criminal background check and complete a firearms training course approved by the department of public safety. Licenses are valid for a period of one year, and an individual is required to renew his concealed handgun license in a timely manner. The department of public safety is charged with adopting rules to implement the provisions of the act. Those rules will include provision of authority for a private property owner to disallow the carrying of a concealed, loaded handgun on his property and provision of authority for a county or municipality to disallow the carrying of a concealed, loaded handgun within the limits of the county or municipality.

Another important public safety measure is **House Bill 339** (Chapter 110), which amends the Enhanced 911 Act to provide enhanced 911 service to wireless (cellular) telephone customers throughout the state. The bill creates the "wireless enhanced 911 fund" and authorizes wireless companies to collect a \$0.51 per month surcharge from each wireless phone customer with a billing address in New Mexico, which is equal to the surcharge land line phone customers must pay for 911 service. The fund will be used to pay wireless service providers and emergency dispatch centers to make their equipment capable of handling 911 calls from wireless phones as required by the federal communications commission.

Prior to this year, police vehicles were exempted from the requirement in the Motor Vehicle Code that emergency vehicles display a light, as well as a siren, as a condition of requiring other drivers to yield to them. House Bill 550 (Chapter 59) removes the exemption.

Senate Bill 272 (Chapter 89) makes it unlawful for a felon to receive, transport or possess a firearm or destructive device for a period of 10 years following completion of his sentence or probation, whichever is later. The bill also makes it clear that the prohibition does not apply to an offender who has been pardoned or who received a deferred sentence.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Although the legislature considers fewer bills in this category than it does in areas such as taxation or courts and corrections, the cultural affairs bills that were passed this year are significant measures for New Mexicans.

Senate Bill 546 (Chapter 205) creates the first tribal libraries endowment fund in New Mexico, with \$1 million in appropriations to be administered by the library division of the office of cultural affairs. Interest from investment of the fund will be used to establish, develop and administer tribal libraries throughout the state.

Senate Bill 636 (Chapter 193) establishes "Hispanic Culture Day" on the second Tuesday in February to honor all past, present and future Hispanic citizens and leaders in ways that enhance relationships among all the people of New Mexico.

Senate Corporations and Transportation Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 858 (Chapter 217) exempts from property taxation property of a museum if the museum has been granted an exemption from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the property is used to provide educational services and the museum grants free admission to public school students in the county in which the museum is located.

EDUCATION

The two-year, 65-member education initiatives and accountability task force appointed by the legislative council to study and make recommendations on education reform finished its work and proposed legislation for consideration of the forty-fifth legislature, first session. In addition, two other groups, the Albuquerque chamber of commerce and Think New Mexico. brought forward their proposals for education reform. These major overhauls of the public education system in New Mexico were introduced in both houses as follows: House Bill 81 and its funding companion, House Bill 82, and Senate Bill 308 and its funding companion, Senate Bill 307, were the task force bills; House Bill 609 and Senate Bill 485 were the chamber of commerce bills; and House Bill 706 and Senate Bill 373 were introduced for Think New Mexico. The three concepts were substantially different, and, on several issues, irreconcilable. The reform bills that were substituted and that passed the legislature became Senate Education Committee Substitute for Senate Bills 308, 373 and 485 and Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 307. All of the bills were negotiated and heavily amended throughout the process, including in conference committee, in an attempt to create a workable reform package for New Mexico. The final bill amended, repealed, enacted and recompiled sections of law relating to teacher quality; student skills; assessment; accountability; student reading; literacy and multilingualism; and local school governance. Its companion legislation, Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 307, provided the reform package appropriations.

Although the competing measures differed on how to achieve educational reform, each group took as its standard a system that focuses on students and their success. The final bill concentrated on:

- (1) accountability for student performance from schools, teachers, students and the state department of public education, including criterion-referenced testing to measure each student's progress against content standards, benchmarks and performance indicators;
- (2) a professional model for teachers that includes a career path licensing structure with minimum competencies for each level; a professional salary schedule; and a formal mentoring program for new teachers and other strategies to recruit, prepare and retain good teachers;

- (3) increased support for students who are not meeting expectations by providing intensive summer programs, tutorials and other means that fit with the elimination of social promotion that became law in 2000;
- (4) assistance and support for probationary schools to bring them up to state standards;
- (5) emphasis on reading, writing and multilingual proficiency for all grades and recognition of the importance of art and music in the early grades;
- (6) emphasis on student readiness to learn through literacy programs, full-day kindergarten and other early childhood efforts; and
- (7) a governance structure that places responsibility and decision-making at the functional level and moves many state department of education duties to the regional level.

The package, including the substantive law changes and the financing bill, was vetoed on April 5, 2001.

Despite the intense focus during the legislative session on the education reform package, the legislature did pass several bills, subsequently signed into law by the governor, focusing on the enrollment of students, the assessment of student proficiencies, graduation requirements and alternative education.

Public Schools

House Bill 16 (Chapter 239) and House Bill 151 (Chapter 244) were "clean-up" bills to bring forward last year's amendment of the Public School Code's open enrollment law that allowed local school boards to adopt and promulgate rules for the denial of enrollment or re-enrollment of students who have been expelled from any school district or private school in this state or any other state during the preceding 12 months or whose behavior is detrimental to the welfare or safety of other students or school personnel. In 2000, this section of law, Section 22-1-4 NMSA 1978, was amended twice; the denial of enrollment or re-enrollment was provided in the first bill signed. Since there had been some confusion in the school districts as to whether the first amendment (Laws 2000, Chapter 15) would still operate, the legislature saw fit to clean up the section and clear up the confusion. In addition, Chapter 244 provides additional enrollment preferences.

Literacy and reading proficiency have been topics of great national concern over the last several years, and the New Mexico legislature has taken up the standard. Several bills this year built on actions of past legislatures to improve reading scores and ensure that students are reading at or above grade level. House Bill 33 (Chapter 168) creates the even start family literacy program to provide funding for preschool reading readiness and parenting education.

The purpose of the program is to support the educational and developmental needs of students in preschool; address cultural diversity; and provide family support that leads to improved literacy, improved ability for students to succeed in school and economic self-sufficiency. Priority for funding shall be provided to those public schools that have the highest proportion of limited-English-proficient students, students living in poverty and Native American students. House Bill 74 (Chapter 289) requires schools receiving funds from the reading proficiency fund to establish individualized reading plans for each student who fails to meet grade-level reading proficiency standards and requires schools to show evidence that they are using quality, research-based reading programs. Senate Bill 180 (Chapter 165) requires school districts to include reading enhancement for students in grades two through 10 and requires annual testing in grades one through nine to determine reading at grade levels. Students who are not reading at grade level must be provided reading enhancements. Senate Bill 673 (Chapter 331) requires statewide reading assessments of students in kindergarten through third grade and requires the development of a uniform statewide writing test to be administered once to each student when attending elementary school and once when attending middle or junior high school. A related measure, Senate Bill 665 (Chapter 276), changes the competency examination requirement for graduation to a state graduation examination and adds a writing component to the examination.

The legislature also addressed the need to have teachers who are competent and qualified to teach reading. House Bill 39 (Chapter 286) requires teacher preparation programs to design and offer a reading course that is based on the most current research and aligned to state reading standards. The programs must also include necessary strategies and assessment measures to ensure proficiency of entry-level teachers who teach reading. Senate Bill 395 (Chapter 261) amends teacher certification requirements to require individuals seeking elementary licensure to complete at least six credit hours of reading courses to ensure proficiency to teach reading. Individuals seeking secondary licensure are required to complete three credit hours of reading courses in subject matter content.

The full-day kindergarten law was amended by House Bill 246 (Chapter 296) to include grade-level schools in the priority list for phasing in additional full-day kindergarten programs.

House Bill 554 (Chapter 257) allows a student's participation in a marching band to qualify as fulfillment of the required physical education unit.

House Bill 753 (Chapter 348) amends the 1999 Charter Schools Act to require a charter school to negotiate with a school district to provide transportation for eligible students and to allow the school district to establish transportation limits to and from the charter school site within the school district boundary.

Some teenagers may be dismayed to learn that House Bill 781 (Chapter 183) raises the age requirement for compulsory school attendance from 16 to 17 years of age.

Any registered voter in a school district will be able to vote in his district's school bond elections with the enactment of **House Bill 824 (Chapter 61)**. Previously, the law allowed only property owners to vote.

House Bill 825 (Chapter 349) allows school districts to combine lease-purchase arrangements and school district general obligation debt when determining its annual debt service tax levy. Senate Bill 533 (Chapter 203) establishes a process that school boards must follow in order to lease or purchase education technology equipment. The new law also prohibits local school boards from approving lease-purchase agreements for more than five years.

Senate Bill 374 (Chapter 62) changes the home school law to require persons operating or intending to operate a home school to provide written notification of their services to the state, includes a waiver from the requirements to maintain student immunization records and eliminates the annual student assessment and achievement testing requirement for home schools.

Public School Capital Outlay

In response to the *Zuni* lawsuit, the legislature spent considerable time focusing on a uniform funding system for public school capital improvements. Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 167 (Chapter 338) builds upon the actions taken by the legislature in 2000 in response to a preliminary ruling by the eleventh judicial district court that the current system of funding capital improvements for New Mexico's school districts violates the state constitutional provision guarantying a uniform system of free public schools to all children in the state. Chapter 338 encompasses many of the recommendations of the public school capital outlay task force created by the 2000 legislature in House Joint Memorial 22 and Senate Joint Memorial 21. The task force recommended further study of the public school capital outlay process and a permanent funding source.

Chapter 338 authorizes approximately \$400 million for school building projects over the next two to three years. It also designates supplemental severance tax bonds as a permanent revenue source for public school capital outlay projects and the state's share of maintenance and repair costs. From a legal perspective, the legislation breaks new ground in school financing in New Mexico, as it embraces the legal concept of adequacy, rather than equity, as the measure for interpreting the constitutional requirement of a uniform system of free public schools. The bill requires the state to develop adequacy standards for school facilities statewide and to assist school districts in achieving those standards through a state and local funding formula.

Chapter 338 provides funding and criteria for four different phases of public school capital outlay programs. First, it creates a three-year program to identify and fix schools that do not meet existing code requirements and that are adversely affecting the health or safety of students and teachers. This program is completely funded by the state and all school districts are eligible to participate. The legislature appropriated an initial \$200 million for this program: \$50

million for supplemental severance tax bonds for 2001; \$50 million from the general fund for fiscal year 2002 contingent upon the implementation of a "deficiencies correction unit" to assist and oversee the deficiency projects at the various districts; and \$100 million in severance tax bonds in 2002 and 2003. Outstanding deficiencies are to be corrected by June 30, 2004. The bill also creates the deficiencies correction unit under the public school capital outlay council and appropriates \$1.1 million from the general fund for its use in fiscal years 2001 and 2002. The unit is responsible for the complete management of capital outlay projects that will correct outstanding deficiencies.

Second, Chapter 338 continues the present public school critical capital outlay program until September 1, 2003, but makes three basic changes in the program. It reduces the eligibility requirement for school districts from 75 percent to 65 percent of bonded indebtedness, extends for two additional years the \$20 million set-aside of funds for impact aid districts and explicitly recognizes the need for space for full-day kindergarten and allows up to \$5 million per year to be used for this purpose.

Third, Chapter 338 increases the state guarantee amount under the Public School Capital Improvements Act (commonly referred to as SB 9) from \$35.00 to \$50.00 per program unit per mill. That act provides funding for the maintenance and repair of school buildings through a local property tax levy of up to two mills, with a state-guarantee distribution that benefits low-property value districts. The change in the law will increase the state's share of funding for those school districts that participate in the program from approximately eight percent to over 20 percent. In addition, it allows an increase of state distributions up to one-third of the total funding amount beginning in fiscal year 2005 if the public school capital outlay council certifies that adequate funds are available for capital projects under the Public School Capital Outlay Act. Proceeds from the sale of supplemental severance tax bonds are designated as the funding source for this program.

Fourth, Chapter 338 enacts a long-term program for funding public school capital outlay that will be based on statewide adequacy standards established by the public school capital outlay council. The standards are to be in place by September 1, 2003, and all school districts will be eligible to apply for state funding at that time. The legislation provides that school districts will continue to submit annual applications for project funding to the public school capital outlay council, which will prioritize applications based on the extent of deviation from the standards. The funding formula enacted in 2000, but not yet implemented, will then determine the state matching contribution for each project. The state's share of funding will come from supplemental severance tax bonds that will be issued for this purpose.

In addition to providing for the four program phases and the related appropriations and bond authorizations, Chapter 338 also includes the following general fund appropriations to the state department of public education:

- (1) \$5 million for expenditure in fiscal years 2001 through 2003 for classroom space needed to implement full-day kindergarten;
- (2) \$2.3 million to complete a statewide needs assessment of public school facilities; and
- (3) \$200,000 to assist the public school capital outlay council in performing its duties.

Finally, Chapter 338 extends the life of the public school capital outlay task force, with some change in membership, until January 1, 2004. The task force is charged with monitoring the implementation of the new public school capital outlay process and continuing to evaluate the adequacy of existing revenue streams and other potential revenue streams for meeting public school capital outlay needs.

Senate Bill 345 (Chapter 339) requires that as a condition for applying for funding from the public school capital outlay fund, a local school district must include a current preventive maintenance plan to which the school adheres for each public school in the district.

Recruitment and Retention

The legislature also focused on the recruitment and retention of qualified teachers. House Bill 47 (Chapter 287) creates a statewide teacher mentorship program for certain beginning teachers and requires the state board of education to promulgate rules to provide support to and evaluation of new teachers.

House Bill 68 (Chapter 288) creates the Teacher Loan for Service Act to grant loans to recruit and retain high-ability teaching candidates seeking an undergraduate degree, a teaching license, an additional licensure endorsement or a graduate degree in education. The commission on higher education will promulgate rules to provide for the repayment of loans that include loan forgiveness if the recipient agrees to teach in New Mexico.

Senate Bill 28 (Chapter 299) requires the state board of education and the commission on higher education to allow all post-secondary boards to award certificates, approved by the state board of education, leading to alternative certification for degreed individuals, educational assistant certification and professional development courses. The bill also requires a college of education or teacher preparation program to offer a course on teaching reading.

Senate Bill 716 (Chapter 283) amends the Educational Retirement Act to allow a retired member to begin employment with a local administrative unit without the suspension of benefits if the member has completed at least 12 consecutive months from the date of retirement to the commencement of employment with the local administrative unit. While the member will not have to pay additional contributions, the local administrative unit will have to pay its share of contributions attributable to the employee. The retiree may not acquire service credit or acquire

or purchase service credit in the future for the period of his re-employment. This provision begins January 1, 2002 and continues until January 1, 2012.

Post-Secondary Education

The biggest change relating to post-secondary education was the passage of Senate Bill 59 (Chapter 300), which provides that all net revenue of the New Mexico lottery be deposited in the lottery tuition fund. Originally, 60 percent of net lottery revenue went for public school capital outlay and 40 percent went to the lottery tuition fund. For the past several years, the legislature heard testimony that the lottery scholarship program was expected to run out of money in the near future; last year the legislature amended the distribution to an even 50-50 split between capital outlay and scholarships. This year, in response to continued warnings, the legislature amended the law again to provide 100 percent for scholarships. The new law is intended to ensure the solvency of this important higher education program that provides tuition assistance to qualifying New Mexico undergraduates.

ELECTIONS

Several laws relating to elections were amended or enacted this session. House Bill 260 (Chapter 106) provides employees who are members of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo with time to vote in a tribal or pueblo election. Currently, state law provides two hours for voters to be absent from work for the purpose of voting; Chapter 106 clarifies that the two-hour rule applies to tribal and pueblo elections.

House Bill 484 (Chapter 58) allows a county clerk to provide for early voting on an electronic voting machine up to 40 days prior to an election. The law also allows voters to vote in person, via an electronic voting machine, until 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday immediately prior to the election. This corrects an anomaly in the law that allowed early in-person voting on the Friday and Saturday before election day only on paper absentee ballots.

House Bill 532 (Chapter 146) clarifies various sections of the Election Code, namely, defining additional purposes for use of voter data and increasing the fine from \$10.00 to \$100 for every line of voter information that is used unlawfully. Senate Bill 753 (Chapter 197) proposes several changes to the Municipal Election Code, most notably providing additional assistance to disabled voters.

House Bill 931 (Chapter 233) updates the statutes concerning voting systems. Most important, the new law changes the requirement for counties from one voting machine for every 400 voters to one voting machine for every 600 voters.

Senate Rules Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 204 (Chapter 46) restores full voting rights to a person convicted of a felony who has served all conditions of his sentence,

including probation and parole requirements. A companion to this bill, Senate Joint Resolution 8, would have provided a constitutional amendment to restore voting rights to a convicted felon following completion of all conditions of his sentence, but the measure **did not pass**.

Several technical changes were made to the Election Code. Senate Bill 16 (Chapter 44) increases the maximum amount of compensation for precinct poll workers from \$7.00 per hour to \$150 per election day. Senate Bill 179 (Chapter 72) clarifies voter registration procedures, requiring that voter registration lists be purged of deceased voters on a monthly basis.

See Constitutional Amendments for an explanation of Senate Joint Resolution 10 (CA 2).

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

While there was no major environmental legislation passed this year, several bills were noteworthy and are described below.

House Bill 127 (Chapter 240) and Senate Bill 99 (Chapter 281) amend the Water Quality Act to require the water quality control commission to adopt water quality standards that are based on "credible scientific evidence". This would make explicit what is, arguably, already an implicit requirement of rulemaking by the commission.

House Bill 278 (Chapter 133) changes the definition of "potential emission rate", which is used to determine the applicability of the department of environment's air quality construction permit program to a facility. The potential emission rate will now be based on the physical and operational design of the emitting facility. The bill also prevents the department of environment from issuing a compliance order for a violation more than one year after the alleged violation unless approved by the attorney general and the department secretary.

House Bill 403 (Chapter 148) requires "nontransient noncommunity" water systems to test for arsenic, fluoride and radionuclides and to report and notify consumers of water contamination and possible health hazards when a contaminant is found to exceed EPA and state maximum contaminant levels. Under the current requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 and New Mexico drinking water regulations, only community water systems are required to test and notify for arsenic, fluoride and radionuclides. Consumers of nontransient noncommunity" public water systems typically consume smaller quantities of water from those systems and, by extension, experience reduced exposure and reduced risk of adverse health effects. The EPA recently finalized a new arsenic rule requiring nontransient noncommunity water systems to test and report for arsenic, making sampling and reporting requirements for nontransient noncommunity water systems more comparable to community water systems. There are currently 152 nontransient noncommunity water systems in New Mexico, 59 of which are elementary, middle and high schools. The new EPA rule and Chapter 148 will require

additional employees at the department of environment to collect and deliver water samples for arsenic, fluoride and radionuclides.

House Government and Urban Affairs Committee Substitute for House Bill 522 (Chapter 145) increases the number of members on the environmental improvement board from five to seven, provides that no more that four members may be appointed from any one political party and increases the requirements for a quorum from three to four members. The previous size of the environmental improvement board made it difficult to establish a quorum to conduct business.

House Bill 533 (Chapter 67) amends the Solid Waste Act to allow landfills to accept nondomestic waste, as defined in Chapter 67, associated with the exploration, development, production, transportation, storage, treatment or refinement of crude oil, natural gas, carbon dioxide gas or geothermal energy. Nondomestic waste had been accepted at several landfills with the concurrence of the department of environment and the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department until December 2000. In a final order resulting from an adjudicatory hearing involving an application for permit modification, the department of environment found that nondomestic waste could not be accepted at landfills; this left numerous oil and gas production companies without suitable disposal. Since much of the nondomestic waste is similar to industrial waste already disposed of in landfills, the department of environment has indicated that disposal of such waste will not be an environmental issue. The law requires approval of the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department, and the waste must otherwise meet the requirements of the Solid Waste Act applicable to the solid waste facility. Upon presentation for disposal, nondomestic waste will be regulated in the same manner as solid waste for purposes of that act.

In changing the membership of the water quality control commission, the legislature considered the question of whether a municipal or county government representative should be an additional member or should be one of the three public members. In the end, **House Bill 535** (Chapter 267) increased the membership of the commission by one person, who will be a municipal or county government representative. The new law also excludes governmental members of the commission that hold water quality permits from the conflict of interest provision of the act. However, it also establishes that no member of the commission may participate in the consideration of an appeal if the subject of the appeal is an application filed or a permit held by an entity that either employs that commission member or from which that commission member received more than 10 percent of his gross personal income in either of the preceding two years.

House Bill 613 (Chapter 151) amends the Night Sky Protection Act to require the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department to permit and inspect, to the standards set forth in the Night Sky Protection Act, construction of and on state-owned buildings that are subject to permit and inspection under the Construction Industries Licensing

Act. The bill enacts a new section of the Night Sky Protection Act that clarifies that political subdivisions of the state may enforce its provisions.

House Bill 679 (Chapter 181) amends the definition of "public water system" in the Utility Operators Certification Act. The new definition includes suppliers of water for human consumption that use constructed conveyances that are not pipes. This change makes New Mexico's statutory language parallel with the 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, which now defines "public water system" to include systems providing water for human consumption that deliver this water by "constructed conveyances" such as irrigation canals. The previous language referred to pipeline conveyances only. The amendment to New Mexico's law tracks the changes in the federal act and protects the state's share of the federal grant set-aside of approximately \$1.5 million, thus retaining the department of environment's primacy over enforcement of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 in New Mexico.

Senate Bill 1 (Chapter 7) creates a new law to address forest health concerns within national forests throughout New Mexico and grants counties authority to take necessary actions to improve forested acres. The bill was enacted with an emergency clause and so took effect immediately. The findings section states that the United States forest service has been made aware of the "state of emergency" caused by its inaction to "appropriately reduce . . . the risk to the lives and property of citizens of New Mexico" and, through inaction, has effectively forfeited its jurisdictional authority. The findings section goes on to say that the sovereign state of New Mexico is required to fill the jurisdictional vacuum to protect its citizens from the threat of catastrophic fires posed by the present conditions in national forests. Chapter 7 declares a disaster within those areas of the national forests in New Mexico that were ravaged by fire in 2000 and those areas identified by county commissions as having been poorly managed and capable of producing similarly devastating fires. Chapter 7 also invokes the state's police power to ensure that forest health management remedies are implemented effectively. The law authorizes counties in which a disaster has been declared pursuant to the act to take actions necessary to clear and thin undergrowth and to remove or log fire-damaged trees within the area of the disaster in the national forests, after consulting with the state forester and the regional United States forester, taking surveys, holding public hearings and developing a plan to mitigate the effects of the disaster. It also authorizes a county to contract for services to carry out the purposes of the law.

Senate Bill 333 (Chapter 325) moves regulation of above-ground storage tanks used for retail purposes from the state fire marshal to the underground storage tank program of the department of environment. A yearly registration fee of \$100 per above-ground tank is established. The fee is consistent with registration fees for underground storage tanks. The bill eliminates the competitive bidding requirement for investigative activities associated with releases from underground and above-ground storage tanks in which the state is not a contracting party. The bill also establishes the requirements for financial responsibility, certification of installers, closure and dismantling standards, record keeping, reporting and inspections, as well as civil and criminal penalties. The petroleum in above-ground storage tanks has been subject to

a petroleum products loading fee, but, until this bill, the owner did not have access to the storage tank fund in the event of contamination.

Senate Bill 446 (Chapter 93) establishes in law the department of environment's "green zia" program, a voluntary pollution prevention program by regulated businesses. The statutory provisions ensure that proprietary information provided to the department in accordance with the program is held confidential by the department and its employees. The program provides technical assistance, training and assessment tools to assist businesses and organizations in developing pollution prevention programs. The program is applicable to small and large businesses as well as federal facilities. The bill establishes a process by which the department may determine that certain information is to remain confidential and prohibits such information from being disclosed to persons other than employees or authorized representatives of the department. The bill contains criminal and civil penalties for disclosure.

GAMING

The legislature gave its approval to new state-tribal class III gaming compacts through Senate Joint Resolution 37. The new agreements, which were proposed to the legislature by 11 gaming tribes and the governor, differ in several respects from the compacts approved in 1997. Among the main differences are the term of the compact, the percentage of gaming revenue the tribes pay to the state and the regulatory fees the tribes pay to the state.

At the time this edition of the *Highlights* is being published, no tribes have entered into the new compact. A prerequisite for approval is certification from the attorney general of New Mexico that the tribe and the state have settled all claims in the state's lawsuit over compliance with the 1997 compact and revenue-sharing agreement, captioned *State of New Mexico v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe et al.*, No. 00-0851. No certification for any tribe has been made by the attorney general.

The newly approved compact extends the term from late 2006 to mid-2014; reduces the revenue-sharing rate from 16 percent of a gaming tribe's net win to eight percent (except for tribes with an annual net win of less than \$12 million, in which case the revenue-sharing rate is three percent of the first \$4 million and eight percent of the remainder); and reduces the regulatory fees paid by a gaming tribe to the state to \$100,000 a year.

One significant difference between the compact approved in 1997 and the one approved in 2001 is that the parties agree that the new compact will not be enforceable unless the United States secretary of interior affirmatively approves it. The 2001 compact also clarifies which records provided to the state by a gaming tribe are to be considered public records and makes it clear that a tribe's failure to make revenue-sharing or regulatory fee payments will automatically terminate the compact.

Essentially unchanged from the 1997 compact are the provisions regarding the impact on the compact of off-reservation gaming. A tribe's obligation to make revenue-sharing payments expires if the state allows anyone other than horse racetracks and fraternal and veterans' clubs to offer gaming machines or if the state allows table games anywhere except at tribal casinos.

Senate Bill 292 (Chapter 91) repeals the statute establishing the legislature's lottery oversight committee and transfers responsibility for overseeing the New Mexico lottery authority to the legislative finance committee.

Senate Public Affairs Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 425 (Chapter 262) reduces the gaming tax imposed on the net revenue of gaming machines at fraternal and veterans' clubs from 25 percent to 10 percent, and Senate Bill 682 (Chapter 208) makes a statutory change to allow gaming machines at horse racetracks and clubs to accept currency in denominations greater than \$20.00.

The legislature also approved Senate Bill 797 (Chapter 334), which expands the allowable number of gaming machines at horse racetracks from 300 to 600. A track that does not wish to offer 600 gaming machines may lease the right to operate its additional machines to another track, although no single track may operate more than 750 machines.

HEALTH AND HEALTH FACILITIES

The legislature continues to consider and address a variety of health care and health insurance issues and concerns. One of the hottest topics this year was the price of prescription drugs. Several bills relating to prescription drugs passed the legislature but were vetoed by the governor. House Bill 302 would have provided New Mexicans who are over 65 and without prescription drug coverage access to the same prices paid by members of the retiree health care authority. Eligible seniors would have paid the authority an annual \$60.00 fee for administrative costs. House Bill 537 would have contributed to lowering prescription drug prices by requiring insurance companies and health maintenance organizations to provide all policyholders and members with a uniform prescription drug identification card to simplify billing and identification procedures. Senate Public Affairs Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 142 proposed a prescription drug discount program that would have allowed low-income persons to purchase prescription drugs at the medicaid price, which is considerably lower than the normal retail price. The state would have collected the federally mandated manufacturers' rebate and used it to reimburse pharmacists for the price difference. Senate Bill 143 would have created a special prescription-drug-only medicaid benefit for seniors over 65 living at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level.

Under House Bill 59 (Chapter 14) individual and group health insurance policies or health maintenance organization contracts are required to offer coverage for prescription contraceptive drugs or devices approved by the United States food and drug administration if a prescription drug benefit is provided. However, religious entities that purchase health coverage may elect to exclude prescription drugs or devices.

The Safe Haven for Infants Act, House Bill 251 (Chapter 132) and Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bills 94 and 366 (Chapter 31), provides safety for a newborn infant up to 90 days old should a parent wish to terminate parental rights without formalities or prosecution for abandonment. The bill requires the children, youth and families department to work with hospitals to ensure proper care and confidentiality, as circumstances require, and authorizes automatic eligibility for medicaid for such infants.

House Government and Urban Affairs Committee Substitute for House Bill 322 (Chapter 291) exempts from the provisions of the Procurement Code those public hospitals leased by municipalities and counties to private entities. These hospitals had been subject to the Procurement Code regardless of who operated the facility. The new law requires the hospital to provide an accounting for the expenditure of mill levy funds used for support of the institution and clarifies that such facilities are subject to all state laws regarding expenditure of public funds.

House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bill 335 (Chapter 136) permits a court to order testing of an individual who may be a source of exposure for a health or law enforcement worker if the source individual is believed to have viral hepatitis.

The department of health's duties and powers are expanded in House Bill 377 (Chapter 119) to include conducting quality assurance and improvement. The department is allowed access to medical records required for quality assessment and improvement as well as the medical records of individuals who are the subject of department of health mortality review activities.

House Bill 393 (Chapter 121) permits visiting massage therapy instructors licensed in other jurisdictions to teach their profession in New Mexico under rules adopted by the massage therapy board, and permits traditional Hispanic and Native American healers and reflexologists to practice their special skills without massage licenses.

House Bill 410 (Chapter 314) and Senate Bill 396 (Chapter 327) permit a health care provider, within the limits of his license, to provide prenatal, delivery and postnatal care to a minor female, whose capacity to consent to such treatment is also permitted in those chapters.

House Bill 614 (Chapter 258) broadens the purposes for which emergency medical services funds may be used to include field office administration, dispatch agency support and air ambulance service.

The Health Facility Receivership Act is amended by House Bill 742 (Chapter 225) to expand the definition of "health facility" to include certain community-based programs.

Additionally, specific conditions and duties relating to receivership and the deputy receiver are included.

A person authorized under federal, state or local government regulations, other than a licensed health care professional, may administer an opioid antagonist to another person under **House Bill 813 (Chapter 228)**. The law permits the administration of the opioid antagonist in an emergency (e.g., "overdose") and provides that the administering person will not be subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution provided reasonable care is used.

House Bill 816 (Chapter 280) and Senate Bill 689 (Chapter 30) add to the definition of "sole community provider hospital" those institutions qualified to receive distributions from the sole community provider fund according to rules adopted by the state medicaid agency. This will allow the state medicaid agency to protect institutions such as St. Vincent hospital in Santa Fe and Memorial General in Las Cruces, institutions whose sole provider status and income are threatened by construction of new proprietary hospitals.

The definition of "health care provider" under the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act is expanded by **Senate Bill 82 (Chapter 272)**. The definition now includes certain health care professionals who are providing services necessary in life-or-death or threatened permanent disability situations in a hospital or outpatient setting.

Senate Bill 101 (Chapter 82) requires infants born in New Mexico-licensed health facilities to be screened for hearing sensitivity, unless doing so conflicts with the religious beliefs of the parents.

Senate Bill 116 (Chapter 83) authorizes nurses to pronounce the death of patients in hospitals as they are permitted to do in nursing homes.

Senate Bill 193 (Chapter 308) permits the university of New Mexico hospital to reduce costs by paying for insurance or medicare premiums to obtain hemophilia coverage for persons who are eligible and in need but who do not have funds to obtain coverage themselves.

The Respiratory Care Act is amended by Senate Bill 231 (Chapter 188), which changes, expands and clarifies the licensing and administrative provisions for respiratory care providers.

Senate Bill 320 (Chapter 189) exempts from the penalty provisions of the Controlled Substances Act the sale of syringes and needles by licensed pharmacists.

The human services department is required to recognize clinical nurse specialists as mid-level providers in the medicaid program under Senate Bill 475 (Chapter 304).

Senate Public Affairs Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 566 (Chapter 96) revises the Medical Practice Act to permit the board to take action against or deny a physician's license

for conviction of a misdemeanor crime associated with the practice of medicine; provides broader authority to grant a license by endorsement to a board-certified specialist whose skills are needed in New Mexico; permits the practice of medicine across state lines; and creates a new "telemedicine" license for physicians in another state who are practicing medicine in New Mexico under a contractual relationship.

The department of health and the corrections department are responsible for a continuum of substance abuse prevention, harm reduction, treatment and reintegration programs as required by **Senate Bill 628 (Chapter 330)**. The appropriations for these programs total \$9.8 million.

Senate Bill 685 (Chapter 194) amends the Medical Care Savings Account Act by changing the income tax exemption from money *reimbursed* to an employee to money *paid* for eligible medical expenses. Additionally, the use of a debit or check is allowed to pay for services with medical care savings account funds, instead of being reimbursed for eligible services.

The legislature created the Holly Gonzales experimental treatment fund under Senate Floor Substitute for Senate Bill 719 (Chapter 333). The fund will pay for experimental care or services for children who have catastrophic conditions and who are without other payment sources.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Although the many highway improvement projects in the capital outlay bill did not make it into law, there were several substantive measures that affect state and local highways and roads.

House Bill 223 (Chapter 20) repeals Section 66-7-413.3 NMSA 1978, which dealt with permits for excessive weight and included some expired date-specific provisions, and replaces it with a new Section 66-7-413.4 NMSA 1978.

House Bill 708 (Chapter 342) amends certain statutes pertaining to assessments for improvement districts and assessments for the maintenance of county roads by clarifying the definition of the term "equitable basis".

House Bill 830 (Chapter 25) amends the multistate highway transportation agreement by adding a new purpose statement to facilitate communication among legislators, state transportation administrators and commercial industry representatives. Chapter 25 adds a new definition for the "cooperating committee" and provides for designated representatives and additional powers of the committee.

Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 709 (Chapter 210) specifies the terms and conditions upon which the state highway and transportation department shall accept right-of-way grants from the federal secretary of the interior pursuant to Navajo Nation approval. Chapter 210 requires the state to enter into cooperative agreements for law enforcement and emergency services on highway rights of way in the Navajo Nation and to negotiate shared jurisdictions with the Navajo Nation.

INSURANCE

The legislature considered a host of measures that fall under the general heading of insurance, and quite a few were enacted into law. For a discussion of workers' compensation, see *Workers' Compensation*; also see *Health and Health Facilities* for health-specific insurance laws.

The New Mexico Insurance Code and related statutes are amended by **House Bill 258** (Chapter 297) to require criminal background checks on applicants for insurance licenses and for others who are involved in disciplinary cases. Chapter 297 also clarifies the applicability of certain sections of law to various licensees, in particular the Insurance Fraud Act to health maintenance organizations, prepaid dental plans and fraternal benefit societies.

The New Mexico Insurance Code is amended in House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bill 406 (Chapter 223) to add requirements to existing law governing employee welfare plans that are multiple-employer welfare arrangements, also referred to as multiple-employer health care self-insurance. The superintendent of insurance will provide additional information, including: the minimum solvency requirement; accounting standards and reporting requirements; investment of assets standards; standards for excess or stop-loss insurance coverage; methods for equitable assessment of employers; compliance with the Patient Protection Act; standards for minimum benefits, including coverage of all benefits required of health insurance under other provisions of the Insurance Code; and eligibility for participation of all employees or association members.

Assignment of primary liability among insurers and self-insurers of motor vehicles is the subject of Senate Public Affairs Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 237 (Chapter 88). The general rule is that the insurance or self-insurance agreement of the owner or long-term lessee of the vehicle provides primary coverage for bodily injury or property damage claims. When a vehicle owned by a licensed automobile dealer is loaned free to a person for demonstration purposes, as a temporary substitute for that person's vehicle while it is being serviced or repaired, as a promotional courtesy vehicle or as a courtesy vehicle, the insurance or self-insurance agreement of the person using the vehicle provides primary coverage and the dealer's insurance furnishes only excess coverage.

Senate Bill 240 (Chapter 27) mandates health plan coverage of certain patient costs incurred as a result of treatment provided to a patient participating in a cancer clinical trial. "Health plan" is broadly defined to include health insurers, health maintenance organizations, nonprofit health service providers, managed care organizations, provider service organizations and the state's medical assistance program. Although the law is broad in its definition of the health plans to which it applies, the rules as to which costs are to be mandated for payment by a plan are tightly drawn. The clinical trial itself must meet unique criteria. More requirements and exclusions from coverage are provided by way of a complex subsection of definitions. The legislation carries a delayed repealer of July 1, 2004 and does not apply to health plans after July 1, 2002.

Senate Bill 274 (Chapter 90) amends a provision of the Insurance Code relating to investment of an insurer in a subsidiary. The old law restricted investment to amounts not exceeding the lesser of five percent of the insurer's assets or 50 percent of the insurer's surplus as regards policyholders. The amendment changes the limitation of assets from five percent to 10 percent, but retains the "lesser" clause and the 50 percent surplus limitation.

The following changes were made in the Health Insurance Alliance Act by Senate Bill 334 (Chapter 310).

- The old law required payment by the alliance to a member of the amount by which the member's payment of incurred claims, plus the member's reinsurance premium, exceeded 85 percent of earned premiums received by the member. The bill lowers the percentage to 75, thereby increasing the payment to offset the member's loss.
- The new law increases the credit against premium tax allowed a member from 30 percent to 50 percent of any assessment paid by the member for the member's proportion of the alliance's deficit for the previous year.
- The board of directors of the alliance is now authorized to require members to perform administrative functions of the alliance without reimbursement.
- The repeal of the Health Insurance Alliance Act is repealed.

Senate Bill 352 (Chapter 202) authorizes the superintendent of insurance to promulgate rules to reasonably protect the privacy of an insurance consumer's nonpublic personal information. The rules must meet any applicable federal requirements for privacy.

A surplus line insurer filing an application for qualification will now have to pay a fee of \$1,000 pursuant to a change in the law made by Senate Bill 362 (Chapter 302). The bill also establishes separate filing fees for required filing of forms or rates by property and casualty insurers. The new fees for property and casualty companies are established by a statutory

formula based on the company's previous year's direct written premiums, with a minimum fee of \$100 and a maximum of \$1,500.

Senate Bill 375 (Chapter 352) increases access to supplemental health insurance for disabled persons on medicare by permitting the medical insurance pool (formerly the comprehensive health insurance pool) to issue "carve-out" coverage and gives the board broader power to set the low-income subsidy for premium costs. The bill also clarifies that pool member assessments shall include medicaid managed care premiums in calculating annual net premiums.

The Rental Car Insurance Limited Producer License Act was enacted by Senate Bill 489 (Chapter 94). This law establishes licensing and regulation of the activity of selling vehicle insurance by rental car companies. A rental car company may not sell vehicle insurance covering the rented vehicle or the renter unless it has been issued a license by the superintendent of insurance. An employee of the company may be authorized to sell rental car insurance as an endorsee if the requirements of the act are met. Completion by the endorsee of a superintendent-approved training program is one of the requirements. Restrictions on the insurance that may be issued under the act include a rental period of 90 days or less, the availability of brochures and written materials with specific information at every location where rental agreements are executed and evidence on the face of the rental agreement that the rental car insurance is being purchased.

The sale or issuance of service contracts becomes subject to regulation pursuant to Senate Bill 556 (Chapter 206), which enacts the Service Contract Regulation Act. A "service contract" is defined as a contract entered into between a holder and a provider (both terms defined) for separately stated consideration pursuant to which the provider is obligated to repair, replace or perform maintenance on, or indemnify or reimburse the holder for the costs of repairing, replacing or performing maintenance on, the property covered by the contract. Excluded from coverage are warranties, maintenance-only agreements, specific public utility service contracts, non-consumer contracts and service contracts where the purchase price of the property is less than \$250 and the consideration for the service contract is less than \$25.00.

The method of regulation falls into two categories: (1) registration and other requirements that are conditions of operating as a service contract provider; and (2) requirements pertaining to the content of service contracts, relationships between holders and providers and prohibited actions. Requirements for registration, furnishing security, record keeping and examination and inspection of books by the superintendent of insurance do not apply to a service contract provider that is a "major manufacturing company". That term is defined as an entity with a net worth or stockholders' equity of at least \$100 million that manufactures or produces and sells products under its own name or label, or a wholly owned subsidiary of such an entity. All providers of service contracts are subject to certain provisions. The act provides rulemaking authority for the superintendent and includes civil penalties for violation of the act or rules promulgated by the superintendent of insurance.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The state has had increasing contacts with tribal governments over the last 10 years, and when an issue comes before the legislature, there is often a tribal component that the legislature must consider. New Mexico has 23 Indian nations, tribes and pueblos located at least partly within the state. Laws that deal with taxation of businesses located on tribal land are by far the most prevalent kind of intergovernmental proposals that the legislature reviews. Issues including gaming, law enforcement, rights of way, forensic investigations, human services program funding and education are common in every session. The first session of the forty-fifth legislature considered many bill requests from Indian country.

House Bill 293 (Chapter 134) and House Bill 471 (Chapter 42) provide a mechanism that allows the state and the Navajo Nation to split taxes imposed on the extraction and sale of coal. A discussion of the new law can be found under Taxation. The Education section includes a discussion of Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 167 (Chapter 338), which provides capital outlay to schools in districts with high Native American student populations. The effect of the governor's partial veto is to reduce the amount of money that would be available to schools that have been found to have insufficient capital resources, many of which are in communities with large Native American populations. House Appropriations and Finance Committee Substitute for House Bill 949, which was vetoed, would have established a pilot project to allow state department of public education intervention in schools found not to be meeting academic standards set by the department. The purpose of the program was to allow the department to identify schools with histories of low performance and to quickly establish programs to help those schools improve their performance. Elections includes a discussion of House Bill 260 (Chapter 106), a bill that includes tribal elections in the elections for which an employee may absent himself from work for up to two hours in order to vote. The Gaming section includes a discussion of Senate Joint Resolution 37, the vehicle used by the legislature to approve the form and wording of new tribal-state gaming compacts that were negotiated between the state governor and 11 tribes.

House Bill 471 (Chapter 42) extends gross receipts tax-sharing to the pueblos of Isleta and Sandia. As in the cases of the pueblos of Santa Ana, Laguna and Nambe, the bill provides that if the pueblo imposes a tax similar to the gross receipts tax, businesses on the pueblo that are subject to payment of state and local gross receipts and compensating taxes may claim a credit of up to 75 percent of the local and state tax owed. In addition, a business may claim a credit up to 25 percent of the tribal tax owed. The Pueblo of Santa Clara was the first pueblo to request that the legislature pass a law to allow tax-sharing in this manner. An attempt was made to expand the bill to cover any tribe, but that amendment failed.

House Bill 41 (Chapter 111) resolves a dilemma that developed when the federal government stopped making government license plates for tribes about nine years ago. Chapter 111 allows tribes to apply to the state for permanent license plates for their government vehicles.

The state is not registering the vehicle, but will keep track of the license plates that are issued and returned. This will allow tribal vehicles to be legally driven on the highways of the state.

House Bill 621 (Chapter 178) authorizes a district attorney to contract with tribes within his district to serve as a tribal prosecutor for the tribe.

Senate Bill 546 (Chapter 205) sets up an endowment fund for tribal libraries that can receive money from appropriations, grants, gifts or bequests. No money was appropriated to the fund for fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 709 (Chapter 210) will allow the Navajo Nation and the state highway and transportation department to move beyond disagreements over rights of way. The bill clarifies misunderstandings that have arisen between those parties regarding the duration of right-of-way agreements. The bill provides that agreements entered into by the state regarding rights of way across the Navajo Nation will be for the life of the highway only and sets a time frame in which the negotiations will take place unless there is mutual agreement that the time must be extended. State agencies, such as the department of public safety, are required to enter into negotiations with the Navajo Nation regarding jurisdiction on a right of way granted to the state by the Navajo Nation regarding traffic, emergency services or actions of visitors through that corridor.

House Labor and Human Resources Committee Substitute for House Bill 619 (Chapter 249) resulted from a change in federal law that now permits states to change the way that tribes can participate in the state unemployment insurance program. With the enactment of Chapter 249, tribes are now treated in the same manner as other governmental entities. Tribes and their enterprises or subdivisions may be reimbursed for the actual cost of unemployment claims made by their employees. Previously, a tribe could only participate in a state unemployment insurance program through periodic contributions that did not necessarily reflect the actual expenses incurred by the unemployment fund due to layoffs or other job terminations from the tribe, tribal subdivision or tribal enterprise. The effect of the bill is to allow all payments made by a tribe, tribal subdivision or tribal enterprise since January 1, 2000 to be credited for reimbursement for tribal employees drawing unemployment.

House Bill 323 (Chapter 313) requires that an assessment of federal funds coming to a school district be included in the school district's annual report and that the state department of public education provide reports to the legislature identifying the amount of federal money received and the uses for which the money was expended.

LICENSURE

House Bill 337 (Chapter 137) establishes broader independence of practice for certified registered nurse anesthetists, who are now authorized to serve as primary health care providers in

certain circumstances and who may prescribe and administer most drugs under a formulary created by the joint efforts of the board of nursing and the New Mexico board of medical examiners. The bill also requires fingerprinting of nurses for background checks, raises fees for board oversight of certain training programs and prohibits the use of the term "nurse" unless an individual is licensed as such.

House Bill 802 (Chapter 156) deletes the construction industries commission's power to promulgate rules for an incentive recertification plan to provide salary increases for inspectors.

Senate Bill 353 (Chapter 50) provides pharmacists with the authority to prescribe and administer drugs, including vaccines and immunizations, and provides for three new categories of licensure: drug research facilities, drug warehouses and returned drug processors.

Senate Public Affairs Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 370 (Chapter 311) creates licensure for anesthesiologist assistants and provides training and supervision requirements to be established by the New Mexico board of medical examiners.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Over 200 bills of specific interest to local governments were introduced this past session, and, while most of the them did not meet with either legislative or gubernatorial approval, about a quarter of the bills were signed into law. Land use, corrections, taxes and water and utilities tend to be active concerns of local governments and, by extension, the legislature. This year was no different. The plethora of introduced bills ran the gamut from Subdivision Act amendments to cemetery records, from the confinement of prisoners to public improvements financing and several tax changes. There are several bills specific to local governments in *Taxation*. Also please see other pertinent category headings, such as *Appropriations and Finance; Business and Labor Affairs, Banking and Securities; Elections; Environment and Natural Resources; Health and Health Facilities; Utilities and Telecommunications;* and *Water and Water Utilities*.

As stated, the broad topic of land use was an active area this session. Numerous land-use-related bills were introduced, and several became law. The Manufactured Housing and Zoning Act was amended by House Bill 264 (Chapter 22) to add the definition of "excavated site" and to make impermissible any ordinance or regulation that has a direct or indirect effect of requiring a multi-section manufactured home be installed in an excavated site in order to be included in a specific-use district in which site-built, single-family housing is allowed. House Bill 334 (Chapter 176) allows a municipality or county to waive impact fees on affordable housing projects. Senate Bill 145 (Chapter 11) provides for additional county or municipal approval for development within a flood plain by requiring flood plain permits when a county or municipality has adopted a flood plain ordinance. The county or municipal flood plain manager will administer the ordinance and review development plans. Senate Bill 621 (Chapter 78) requires that at least one-half of the members of an extraterritorial zoning commission live in the

extraterritorial zone. Senate Bill 715 (Chapter 312) amends the law related to improvement districts, Chapter 3, Article 33 NMSA 1978. The change allows for the imposition of an improvement district property tax to finance improvements, including on- or off-site improvements required as a condition to obtaining development approvals, including fees and charges. The district may issue general obligation bonds with a maximum maturity of 30 years; the amount not to exceed 25 percent of the final estimated value of properties in the district after completion of the projects to be financed with the bonds. Architect, engineering and construction contracts are not subject to the Procurement Code or the requirements of Sections 6-15-1 through 6-15-22 NMSA 1978 related to bonding by counties, municipalities and school districts.

In local government financial matters, House Bill 565 (Chapter 147) allows counties to pay obligations by check or warrant. House Bill 566 (Chapter 126) exempts municipal and county revenue bonds from taxation by the state or any political subdivision of the state. This law clarifies in the statutes pertaining to municipalities and counties the constitutional provision in Article 8, Section 3 that property and bonds of municipalities and counties are exempt from taxation.

House Bill 626 (Chapter 173) changes provisions in Section 7-38-38.1 NMSA 1978 pertaining to county property valuation funds. By changing "may" to "shall" in that section, the legislature makes it clear that the county property valuation fund is not a supplemental fund for a county's general fund and limits expenditures from the fund to those made pursuant to an approved property valuation program. The law also simplifies the county administrative charge by providing that one percent of revenue received be deducted prior to distribution to revenue recipients.

House Bill 644 (Chapter 179) allows a municipality that owns a utility to enact an ordinance establishing a municipal utility permanent fund. Earnings from investment of the fund may be expended for any purpose related to the operation, maintenance and improvement of the utility or may be deposited back to the fund. The permanent fund itself may only be appropriated or expended pursuant to approval of the voters.

The Rural Infrastructure Act was amended in House Bill 368 (Chapter 265) and Senate Bill 181 (Chapter 250). The changes include eliminating the five percent interest rate requirement in favor of interest-free or at- or below-market interest rates and allowing wastewater facilities to qualify for funding through the rural infrastructure revolving loan fund. The calculation base for eligibility for an interest-free loan is changed from an average residential user monthly cost of \$18.00 to a median household income of less than 90 percent of the state nonmetropolitan median household income.

Senate Bill 755 (Chapter 305) authorizes counties and municipalities to establish public improvement districts with the power to issue general obligation bonds and revenue bonds and impose special levies within the districts to produce revenue for financing "public infrastructure"

improvements" within the district, which are defined as "... all improvements listed in this subsection and includes both on-site improvements and off-site improvements that directly or indirectly benefit the district. Such improvements include necessary or incidental work, whether newly constructed, renovated or existing, and all necessary or desirable appurtenances. . . .". An exhaustive list of 17 items then follows. "Public infrastructure purpose" is likewise very broadly defined. The districts will be political subdivisions of the state.

The new law establishes procedures for forming the district: the passing of a resolution by the governing body declaring intent to form a district on presentation to the body of a petition signed by the owners of at least 25 percent of the real property by assessed valuation to be included in the district; notice and public hearing on the resolution; hearing on objections to the resolution; an order forming the district; and an election requiring a three-fourths majority vote of resident qualified electors and owners to approve formation of the district and the same majority approval for questions of issuing bonds, imposing a property tax or changing or eliminating an existing tax. There is a waiver of any requirements for posting, publication, mailing, notice, hearing and owner election if all of the owners of all of the land in the district sign the petition and it is approved by the local governing board. The election may include the questions of formation, issuing bonds, imposing a property tax and changing an existing maximum or eliminating an existing tax.

The amount of indebtedness evidenced by general obligation bonds, special levy bonds and revenue bonds shall not exceed the total estimated cost of public infrastructure improvements and costs connected with those improvements. Within that total, general obligation bond indebtedness may not exceed 60 percent of the market value of real property and improvements in the district after public infrastructure improvements of the district are completed plus the value of the public infrastructure to be owned by the local government. Bonds are not a general obligation of and do not pledge and may not pledge the full faith and credit of the state, the county or the municipality in which the district is located.

MOTOR VEHICLES

From expanded application of the seat belt law to automobile financing, this category saw its usual legislative interest. Commuter vanpools will now be regulated under the provisions of the Motor Carrier Act and bigger recreational vehicles will be allowed to travel the state's highways. See *Alcoholic Beverages* for changes in the open container law.

House Bill 364 (Chapter 222) adds provisions to Section 57-16-5 NMSA 1978 regarding prohibited acts of motor vehicle manufacturers or distributors or their representatives. Subsection L of that section was amended to include a time limit of 60 days in which a manufacturer, distributor or representative is required to give notice to a dealer proposing to sell or otherwise transfer a motor vehicle sales franchise (dealership) of the acceptance or rejection of the proposal to sell or otherwise transfer the motor vehicle sales franchise. In addition, the

added language to that subsection requires that a manufacturer, distributor or representative have 20 days from the date of the proposal to request additional information regarding the sale or transfer of the dealership. A request to sell or transfer a dealership is complete if no request for additional information is made by the manufacturer, distributor or representative within 20 calendar days from the date of the proposal. A request to sell or transfer a dealership is deemed approved by the manufacturer, distributor or representative if consent to the sale or transfer is not expressly withheld within the 60 days following the date of the proposal.

"Negative equity" in automobile sales transactions is the focus of House Bill 426 (Chapter 123). The term is used to describe the situation occurring when the buyer of an automobile still owes money on the purchase price of the vehicle being traded in or has incurred a debt that is not fully paid and the balance is secured by the trade-in. This debt is added to the new financing and the creditor for the new transaction in effect makes an additional loan in paying off the balance secured by the trade-in. The substantive change requires that the amount of negative equity included in the principal balance of the contract be stated specifically in the contract. Since a copy of the contract must be furnished to the buyer before the sale is enforceable, disclosure and compliance with federal law are accomplished.

House Bill 450 (Chapter 124) gives law enforcement authorities power to enforce handicapped parking laws whether the violations occur on public or private property.

Restrictions on the width and length of recreational vehicles, whether towed or under their own motive power, were eliminated by **House Bill 590 (Chapter 127)** and several definitions of camping vehicles and trailers were clarified. All vehicles are still restricted to a total outside width of eight feet six inches; however, recreational vehicle appurtenances, including retracting awnings, may extend up to six inches on either side of a vehicle in excess of the width limitation. Motor homes may not exceed a length of 45 feet extreme overall dimension. Other vehicles are limited to a length of 40 feet extreme overall dimension.

Amendments to the existing definitions section and the addition of a new section to the Motor Carrier Act provide for the regulation of commuter vanpools under House Bill 692 (Chapter 259). A "commuter vanpool" is defined as a:

volunteer-driver commuter group that operates a vanpool that utilizes a seven- to fifteen-passenger vehicle to share rides to and from the workplace or training site; where participation is open to the public and incidental to the primary work- or training-related purposes of the individuals in the group; and where the volunteer drivers determine the daily vanpool route, have no employer-employee relationship with the vanpool operator and generally begin their vanpool driving duties at their home and end at the individual workplace or training site.

Pursuant to the new law a commuter vanpool may not be operated on the public highways unless it has obtained a certificate of registration from the public regulation

commission. Requirements for the issuance of a certificate include proof of financial responsibility, payment of a fee and certification by the operator of a vanpool that it has a program providing for initial drug testing of anyone seeking to be a vanpool driver.

A motor vehicle moved or towed on a highway by a motor club towing service is excepted from registration and certificate-of-title provisions pursuant to a change made in the law by **House Bill 840 (Chapter 158)**.

Two bills were adopted that strengthened seat belt laws in New Mexico for both children and adults. Now, because of the provisions of Senate Bill 499 (Chapter 191), amending Section 66-7-372 NMSA 1978, all passengers in a moving vehicle with a gross weight of 1,000 pounds or less are required to be secured by a safety belt unless the child passenger restraint provisions of Section 66-7-369 NMSA 1978 apply to the passenger. Senate Corporations and Transportation Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 752 (Chapter 212) amends Section 66-7-369 NMSA 1978 to prohibit a person from operating a passenger car, van or pickup truck unless all passengers less than 18 years of age are properly secured in a federally approved child restraint device or a seat belt. Children four years of age or younger, regardless of weight, and children weighing less than 40 pounds, regardless of age, are required to be restrained in a child passenger restraint device that meets federal standards. Children who are five years of age through 12 years of age must be restrained but may be secured in either a child restraint device or in a seat belt. Child restraint devices for children one year of age or younger must be rear facing and located in the rear seat; if the vehicle does not have a rear seat, the child may ride in the front seat if the front air bag can be deactivated. Children 12 years of age or younger are required to sit in the rear seat if there is space available. As in the previous version of the law, failure to be secured in a safety belt or child passenger restraint device does not constitute fault or negligence and cannot be used to limit or apportion damages.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The first extensive amendments to the New Mexico Works Act since it became law in 1998 are enacted in Senate Bill 392 (Chapter 326) and its duplicate, House Bill 238 (Chapter 295). The human services department and the advocates worked together to develop the changes to the New Mexico Works Act that were approved by the welfare reform oversight committee during the 2000 interim. The department sought to bring some eligibility requirements in line with the food stamp program, including revisions of the definitions of terms such as "earned income", "unearned income" and "benefit group". The advocates wanted to ensure that all people who were eligible for cash assistance pursuant to the New Mexico Works Act would also be eligible for medicaid, and, also, that those who were in sanction status would remain eligible for medicaid.

One of the major changes in policy is the elimination of the "household group" concept for determining income eligibility and the use of only the income of the benefit group. This will

allow some additional people to become eligible for benefits, but primarily it will reduce the lengthy process of gathering income information from household members who are not seeking public assistance and who may have little or nothing to do with supporting the benefit group. Along with the change in income eligibility, a gross income test was developed that requires a benefit group to have a gross income below 85 percent of poverty. Another change that was sought by the department and negotiated with the advocates is a reduction in the disregards allowed for one- and two-income families who are in their first year of work. The disregards from earned income are reduced by \$25.00 per month to \$125 for a one-parent family and \$225 for a two-parent family plus, in both cases, one-half of the remainder of earned income.

Another change allows supplemental security income (SSI) applicants who are in the appeals process for receiving SSI benefits to be included among the people who may extend the length of time in which they may receive cash assistance beyond the 60-month limit.

The final change is the elimination of the \$50.00 state subsidy for housing that is not subsidized by federal funds. This will affect approximately half of the current 21,000-person caseload.

House Bill 749 (Chapter 226) creates a handicapped housing modification permanent fund to generate revenue to be used for a residential accessibility modification program under the governor's committee on concerns of the handicapped.

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The legislature enacted an assortment of measures relating to public officers and employees, including measures relating to retirement and appointment of exempt employees.

House Bill 236 (Chapter 104) allows a retired magistrate judge to become an elected official without suspension of pension benefits if the magistrate files an irrevocable exemption from membership in a state retirement system within 30 days of taking office. Senate Bill 387 (Chapter 190) adds to the list of permissible investments that the educational retirement board can make on behalf of its members. The additional investments include corporate bonds and bonds of a partnership or trust. The new law also removes the requirement that a corporation have a minimum net worth of \$25 million or its equivalent in a foreign currency denomination. See Education for an explanation of Senate Bill 716 (Chapter 283), which allows ERA retirees to return to employment.

A new Patent and Copyright Act, which is limited in its effect to intellectual property developed by state employees, is enacted and compiled in **House Bill 775 (Chapter 346)**. The new law provides that "... [i]nventions, innovations, works of authorship and their associated materials that are developed by a state employee, except an employee of a state educational

institution, within the scope of his employment or when using state-owned or state-controlled facilities or equipment are the property of the state. . . ." [emphasis supplied]. The act is assigned for administration to the economic development department. Income from an intellectual property is shared between the state and the employee. The state's share of the revenue is deposited in the "patent and copyright fund" created in the new law and appropriated to the department for administration of the act. Balances in the fund do not revert.

House Bill 943 (Chapter 237) establishes within the human services department a director of communications position that is exempt from the State Personnel Act and converts the director positions in the medical assistance division to exempt positions when they become vacant. See *Appropriations*, Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 68 (Chapter 340), regarding salary increases for executive, judicial and legislative employees; elected officials; and faculty and staff of institutions of higher education.

RADIOACTIVE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Pipeline safety was a concern for the 2001 legislature, after last year's terrible natural gas pipeline explosion that killed most members of an extended family while they were camping near Carlsbad. As well, the legislature has now paved the way for the state to regulate used oil.

House Bill 228 (Chapter 103) and Senate Bill 233 (Chapter 12) replace the secretary of taxation and revenue with the state fire marshal as a nonvoting member of the radioactive waste consultation task force. The task force is responsible for negotiating with the federal government in all aspects of siting, licensing and operating federal radioactive waste disposal facilities; recommending legislation to implement the state's radioactive material policies; identifying impacts on the state and disseminating information; coordinating investigations and studies undertaken by all state agencies on issues dealing with radioactive materials; and meeting regularly with the legislative radioactive and hazardous materials committee.

House Bill 279 (Chapter 298) requires the public regulation commission to adopt rules regulating intrastate natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines that duplicate the federal department of transportation's regulations of interstate pipelines. Congress and the office of pipeline safety of the department of transportation are developing new rules that will require internal and external surveillance of pipeline integrity and installation of emergency flow-restricting devices. The techniques to determine pipeline integrity may include hydrostatic testing. Emergency flow-restricting devices cut off flow when a sudden pressure decrease occurs.

House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bill 587 (Chapter 150) amends statutes that relate to pipelines and underground utility lines. It holds owners and operators of underground facilities, excavators and operators of one-call notification systems accountable for safety and damage from excavation. It adds two new definitions to Chapter 62, Article 14

NMSA 1978: "emergency excavation" and "reasonable efforts". The bill eliminates the exemption for gathering lines or systems operated exclusively for gathering of oil or gas that are within municipal boundaries. It also prohibits excavators from concealing a violation of the law and requires confirmation of the location of utilities every 10 days after the initial request. The bill mandates that excavation work be done so as to prevent damage to utilities and requires owners of underground utilities to mark the locations of their facilities. The bill standardizes the color code scheme for marking locations of underground facilities and allows for the exemption of certain owners from the one-call notification system, pursuant to federal law. Finally, the bill gives authority to the public regulation commission to hear violations and assess administrative penalties of up to \$5,000 for the first offense and \$25,000 for subsequent offenses. The public regulation commission is required to adopt rules for alternative dispute resolution.

House Bill 701 (Chapter 323) amends the Hazardous Waste Act to include a definition of "used oil". The bill gives the environmental improvement board the authority to adopt regulations concerning the management of used oil that are equivalent to but not more stringent than federal regulations adopted by the federal environmental protection agency (EPA) pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. The department of environment is delegated authority by the EPA to enforce the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. When the EPA established maximum concentrations of contaminants allowed in used oil and developed "used oil regulations", it required all states that administer the federal hazardous waste program, including New Mexico, to adopt the federal used oil regulations by 1995. However, New Mexico had been unable to adopt this rule because the state's Hazardous Waste Act did not define "used oil"; therefore, New Mexico was the only state that was not in conformance with the EPA mandate. Chapter 323 changes the law to relieve entities that manage used oil in New Mexico from the burden of complying with two sets of regulations: New Mexico's and EPA's. The change will also avert the problem of New Mexico not being able to receive funds from the EPA to manage its hazardous waste regulatory program. It is noted that Chapter 325, see Environment and Natural Resources, amends the definitions section of the Hazardous Waste Act and also does not add the definition of "used oil".

STATE AGENCIES

The most active topic for state agencies involved attempts to reorganize the executive. Although several reorganization bills were introduced, most did not survive the session. Among the attempts were the Adult Services Department Act, which would have consolidated adult programs of the state agency on aging, human services department and department of health; two bills to move the state fire marshal's office from the public regulation commission, one to the department of public safety and one to the energy, minerals and natural resources department; and a bill that would have reorganized the department of environment, office of the state engineer, energy, minerals and natural resources department and department of game and fish into a water resources department and a natural resources and environment department. There were also a couple of bills introduced that would have abolished the human services

department and delegated functions to other departments. A bill to raise the per diem and mileage rates passed, but was vetoed by the governor.

The legislative finance committee sponsored several bills of interest to state agencies, a few of which were passed and signed. House Bill 88 (Chapter 292) amends the Procurement Code to raise the limit for small purchases to \$1,500; allow the use of electronic bidding and e-commerce; exempt art purchases; and exempt tangible personal property paid from United States drug enforcement administration transfers to New Mexico law enforcement agencies. House Bill 89 (Chapter 174) amends the definition of resident contractor to remove the requirement that a business seeking resident contractor status be beneficially owned by one or more New Mexicans.

The general services department initiated several bills that passed and were signed. House Bill 319 (Chapter 108) allows the building services division to maintain, clean, operate and otherwise care for buildings that are owned by the New Mexico finance authority and leased to the property control division. The building services division is also allowed to provide maintenance or administer maintenance contracts for state agencies outside of Santa Fe. House Bill 501 (Chapter 177) raises the settlement amount from \$5,000 to \$25,000 that can be made before first being approved by the director of the risk management division. The basic purpose of the Property Control Act, House Bill 556 (Chapter 319), is to reorganize property control statutes, but substantive provisions were included that: specifically allow the property control division to enter into joint powers agreements with agencies otherwise exempt from its authority; remove the 10-year limit on leasing vacant state land; give the property control division the authority to lease buildings from NMFA; grant statutory authority to charge capital project administrative fees; grant the property control division the authority to act as the state's lessee with private landlords; and change the way the division's budget is developed and funded. House Bill 625 (Chapter 317) changes the law governing how governmental entities dispose of property. A key element for state agencies is that they must give the general service department's federal property assistance bureau the right of first refusal for disposal of property. Another important change is that property disposal must be by negotiated sale or donation to an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo, state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution, or through competitive sealed bids or public action. Property of the state police division was added to the list of exemptions.

Senate Bill 539 (Chapter 204) requires custodians of public records to post in a conspicuous location at the administrative office of the public body a notice that describes a person's right to inspect the records, the procedures for requesting inspection, the procedures for requesting copies, the reasonable fees that will be charged for copying and the responsibility of a public body to make public records available.

Chapter 6, Article 23 NMSA 1978 is amended in House Bill 405 (Chapter 247), starting with a change of short title to the "Public Facility Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Act". The bill expands the types of projects covered to include traffic control systems and

alternative fuel and accessory options for vehicles. Changes in the act will allow savings in utility costs to be pledged to make payments on guaranteed utility savings contracts instead of payments made from land grant income or pledged gross receipts taxes, which had eliminated many state agencies and political subdivisions from participation in the provisions of the act. In addition, the approval process is simplified, particularly for municipalities and counties.

State buildings being used for motion pictures are the focus of Senate Bill 704 (Chapter 195) and Senate Bill 711 (Chapter 196). The former requires the corrections department, the property control division and the New Mexico film division to enter into a joint powers agreement to make "old main" at the penitentiary available to the motion picture industry. The latter requires the property control division to provide the industry with free use of state buildings. The two bills conflict with each other in that Chapter 195 requires the penitentiary to be made available for lease at reasonable market rates.

The name of the space center division of the office of cultural affairs is changed pursuant to House Bill 763 (Chapter 278) and Senate Bill 504 (Chapter 275). The new name is "New Mexico museum of space history division".

TAXATION

Taxes are, of course, an issue in any legislative session. This year, tax relief dominated the discussion, but, ultimately, the governor and the legislature could not agree. Just reading the locator entries for Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 124 and Senate Bills 213, 343 and 43 gives a very good indication of how hard-fought and contentious the issues and the politics were surrounding tax relief. The governor came into the session saying that he wanted \$75 million in permanent income tax relief, including a drop in the top rate from 8.2 to 7.8 percent. The legislative proposal provided \$30 million in rebates and \$30 million in permanent reductions, including a top rate of 7.7 percent, but the offer was not enough to win gubernational acceptance. The bill also addressed gross receipts tax pyramiding, by providing gross receipts tax relief to select taxpayers, but the methods were unacceptable to the governor.

Income Tax

Senate Bill 541 (Chapter 329) allows employees of a qualifying manufacturing plant located in New Mexico but within 20 miles of the border with Mexico to apportion their income to their state of residence. Thus, a resident of Texas employed at such a plant would not be subject to any state income tax on his salary, since Texas does not have a personal income tax. Requirements that payroll for New Mexico residents increase by 10 percent per year after the initial two-year period will limit the number of plants that continue to qualify for this provision.

Senate Bill 862 (Chapter 160) authorizes a waiver of interest that would otherwise be due on state income tax returns filed after the normal due date by persons entitled to the Cerro Grande fire nine-month federal income tax extension.

Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax

House Taxation and Revenue Committee Substitute for House Bills 224, 668, 675 and 888 (Chapter 172) authorizes a new capital outlay gross receipts tax imposition by municipalities and counties that have already imposed the maximum allowed rates of municipal or county gross receipts tax and municipal or county infrastructure gross receipts tax. The tax may be imposed in increments of one-sixteenth percent up to an aggregate rate of one-quarter percent. Revenue from the tax must be used for capital projects.

House Bill 293 (Chapter 134) and House Bill 471 (Chapter 42) are additions to the legislation passed in recent years to minimize the impact of dual taxation. Chapter 42 permits the secretary of taxation and revenue to enter into agreements with Isleta and Sandia pueblos to collect a gross receipts tax imposed by those pueblos and to grant a partial credit against state and local gross receipts taxes due from taxpayers subject to both pueblo taxes and state and local taxes. The intended result is that taxpayers subject to both tax systems would owe the same total tax as they would if only the state and local taxes were imposed. Similar legislation was previously enacted for Santa Clara, Santa Ana, Laguna and Nambe pueblos. Chapter 134 recognizes that the state and the Navajo Nation impose several taxes on the extraction and sale of coal severed from the Navajo Nation lands. This legislation authorizes a credit against state tax equal to the lesser of 75 percent of the state tax or 75 percent of the Navajo Nation tax, and the Navajo Nation must provide a 25 percent credit against the Navajo Nation taxes. Similar legislation was previously enacted dealing with taxes imposed on oil or natural gas extracted from Indian tribal land.

House Bill 307 (Chapter 135) provides a deduction from compensating tax for certain donations from inventory of tangible personal property to a 501(c)(3) organization.

House Bill 743 (Chapter 343) addresses the problem of local and federal governments improperly issuing nontaxable transaction certificates to sellers of construction material claiming that the material will be used for repair or renovation, not construction. The legislation makes clear that the deduction for sales of tangible personal property to governments or 501(c)(3) organizations does not include construction material and adds a definition of "construction material" that specifically excludes property used for replacement. This allows sellers to governments and 501(c)(3) organizations to avoid tax on receipts from sales of material actually used for simple repair and replacement. The legislation also establishes a penalty for improper issuance of nontaxable transaction certificates by the buyer and provides protection for a seller who has in good faith deducted receipts from sales to a government if the buyer has provided a written statement that the material sold is not construction material.

House Bill 907 (Chapter 231) authorizes Albuquerque to impose a "stadium surcharge" on sales of goods and services at or related to a minor league baseball stadium in Albuquerque. This surcharge will be at least five percent, and will replace state and local gross receipts taxes. The revenue from the surcharge is to be used for construction, renovation or operation of the minor league baseball stadium.

Senate Bill 192 (Chapter 198) authorizes a distribution to the state aviation fund of forty-six thousandths of one percent of the receipts of the state gross receipts tax. This distribution must be used for the air service assistance program, which is eligible for federal matching funds. Other distributions to the state aviation fund are from revenues attributable to taxes on jet fuel and gasoline.

Senate Bill 516 (Chapter 328) authorizes the imposition of a "county education gross receipts tax" of one-half percent for up to 10 years to be used for public school capital projects and off-campus instruction program capital projects. The only county authorized to impose this tax is Taos county. The legislation provides that if all the school districts within Taos county, or whose student membership is at least 90 percent Taos county residents, submit a resolution requesting imposition of the tax, the board of county commissioners of Taos county must enact an ordinance imposing the tax. The tax imposition is subject to voter approval.

Senate Bill 714 (Chapter 332) extends until January 1, 2004 (instead of January 1, 2002) the date on which all nontaxable transaction certificates become void and must be reissued. Chapter 332 also changes future reissue periods from 10 years to 12 years.

Property Tax

House Bill 138 (Chapter 254) and Senate Bill 356 (Chapter 253), which are duplicate bills, change the deadline by which a property owner must pay delinquent property taxes to prevent sale of the property. The previous deadline for payment was the day on which the sale is scheduled. This legislation changes the deadline to 5:00 p.m. on the day *prior* to the day of the sale and makes some changes in the publication requirements for notice of the proposed sale.

House Bill 623 (Chapter 321) amends provisions of the legislation passed in 2000 that limits increases in valuation of residential property to no more than three percent a year in counties in which assessments of property result in an average of an 85 percent ratio of assessed value to sales price. This legislation requires counties whose assessments are below this percentage to reassess property so as to reach assessment ratios of 85 percent by 2003. The bill also amends provisions of the freeze in valuation of the homes of low-income elderly that will go into effect in the 2001 property tax year. It gives protection against inflation by linking the income eligibility standards to increases in the consumer price index.

Senate Corporations and Transportation Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 858 (Chapter 217) authorizes a property tax exemption for property of a museum that has been

granted an exemption from federal income tax as a 501(c)(3) organization and that provides educational services and grants free admission to public school students from the county in which the museum is located.

See *Constitutional Amendments* for discussion of proposed amendments related to property taxes.

Other Taxes

House Bill 103 (Chapter 112) makes permanent the distributions from the local DWI grant fund, which were passed by the 2000 legislature as one-time distributions, to Bernalillo county and San Juan county for alcohol detoxification and treatment facilities. It also provides for similar permanent distributions from the local DWI grant fund to Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Sandoval and Socorro counties.

House Bill 106 (Chapter 175) eliminates the fee for a license to affix New Mexico cigarette excise tax stamps outside of New Mexico. This resulted from a challenge to the constitutionality of the fee as violating the commerce clause of the United States constitution.

House Bill 210 (Chapter 171) amends the requirement that gasoline taxes distributed to local governments be placed in a separate road fund and used only for road construction, maintenance or improvements. The change will allow the distribution to go to the general fund of municipalities with a population of fewer than 3,000 and counties with a population of fewer than 4,000.

House Bill 342 (Chapter 57) and Senate Bill 139 (Chapter 337) make permanent the Investment Credit Act, which was scheduled to expire in 2004. The present provisions of the act will be in effect until 2011; after that the employment requirement to claim the credit will be increased to one new full-time employee for every \$100,000 in credit. This legislation also extends the option for manufacturers to employ a double-weighted sales factor apportionment formula in determining corporate income. This was scheduled to expire in 2003 and will now expire in 2011.

House Bill 568 (Chapter 43) creates a new refund procedure for special fuel excise taxes paid on undyed special fuel used off-road.

Senate Bill 739 (Chapter 284) includes electricity generation facilities in Chaves, Curry, Eddy, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Rio Arriba and Roosevelt counties within the definitions of "manufacturing" in the Investment Credit Act, "manufacturing" in the income apportionment provisions of the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and "project" in the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act. The change enables such facilities to enjoy the tax advantages of these provisions.

Tax Administration

House Bill 154 (Chapter 16) amends the Tax Administration Act to provide for taxpayer-conducted "managed audits" to determine compliance with the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act and amounts of taxes owed. Other changes require the taxation and revenue department to publish written audit policies and to provide for estimated reports and payments of gross receipts taxes.

House Bill 252 (Chapter 56) makes technical amendments suggested by the taxation and revenue department regarding confidentiality of taxpayer information, department estimates of tax liability and provisions on time limits on refund claims.

UTILITIES AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The legislature focused much of its attention in this area on the timing of restructuring the electric utility industry and the encouragement of more electricity production in New Mexico. The legislature wishes to avoid the trouble that electric utility restructuring has brought to electricity consumers in California and surrounding states.

House Bill 405 (Chapter 247) amends the Public Building Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Act to allow more state agencies to participate in the program and to make it easier for municipalities and counties to participate. The bill allows utility cost savings by state agencies to be pledged to make payments on guaranteed utility savings contracts and allows cities and counties to use their utility savings to make payments on guaranteed utility savings contracts. Currently, municipalities and counties are required to make payments from gross receipts taxes that are pledged to other programs.

House Bill 658 (Chapter 52) amends the New Mexico Telecommunications Act to exempt incumbent rural telecommunications carriers from the following public regulation commission rules issued pursuant to Subsection B of Section 63-9A-8.2 NMSA 1978:

- consumer protection and quality of service standards;
- investment standards for the telecommunications infrastructure in both urban and rural areas of the state;
- rules promoting the availability and deployment of high-speed data services in both urban and rural areas of the state;
- rules for accessibility of interconnection by competitive local exchange carriers in both urban and rural areas of the state; and

• rules for expedited regulatory process for considering matters related to telecommunications services that are pending before the commission.

House Energy and Natural Resources Committee Substitute for House Bill 866 (Chapter 318) allows counties and municipalities to qualify for and receive construction permits for certain gas-fired electric generating facilities and to transfer the permits to owners or operators of facilities that meet permit conditions. Thus, locales that want to attract generation facilities can guarantee quick approval of a generating plant to a qualified facility by taking care of the permitting process for the plant.

Implementation of New Mexico's Electric Utility Restructuring Act of 1999 is delayed for five years by Senate Bill 266 (Chapter 5). The bill also allows public utilities to invest in generating plants that will not be subject to public regulation commission regulation for sale of electricity outside the state. In addition, the bill requires the public regulation commission to allow a utility to amortize the unrecovered costs of decommissioning coal mines serving coal-fired generating plants and to recover costs through non-bypassable wires charges.

Senate Bill 452 (Chapter 303) requires the public regulation commission to approve or deny, within six months of receiving them, applications for location approval and right-of-way width determinations of certain transmission and generation facilities proposed to be built in New Mexico. If the public regulation commission does not issue an order within six months, the application will be deemed approved unless the commission finds that the proposed location would unduly impair important environmental values, in which case the commission could extend the deadline for action by 10 months.

WATER AND WATER UTILITIES

Although this past winter was wetter than usual in parts of the state, much of New Mexico continues to struggle with drought and the lingering effects of past drought seasons. As New Mexico's population grows and shifts, water use pressures mount from urban areas, agricultural interests and environmental needs. The legislature took steps this year to provide the state engineer with a method to quickly terminate illegal water use and created a water trust fund. These and other water measures are discussed below.

House Bill 222 (Chapter 19) amends the Arroyo Flood Control Act to provide for the election of directors from single-member districts during each general election. The bill requires the board to ensure that the districts remain contiguous, compact and generally equal in population. It also allows incumbent board members who no longer live in their districts because their districts have been redrawn to serve out their terms of office.

House Bill 358 (Chapter 221) clarifies that the interstate stream commission may make direct loans from the New Mexico irrigation works construction fund to a preexisting acequia or

community ditch association that is located within the geographic boundaries of an irrigation district but that is not within the irrigation district's administrative authority.

House Judiciary Committee Substitute for House Bill 445 (Chapter 143) allows the state engineer's office to administratively enforce water laws and permit conditions without bringing suit through the judicial system. According to the state engineer's office, there must be a method to quickly terminate illegal water use. Anyone cited by a compliance order will have due process rights, including a public hearing and appeal through the judicial system. A compliance order for over-diversion or illegal diversion of water may require repayment of an amount of water up to double the amount of illegal use and the installation of a measuring device prior to any future diversion of water. The individual named in the compliance order may appeal the alleged violation through a public hearing. The compliance order becomes final 30 days after issuance, a public hearing or an appeal, whichever is the last action. A civil penalty of up to \$100 per day for a violation of a final compliance order is included. If the individual does not comply after the final compliance order is issued, the state engineer's office may file a civil action to enforce the order.

Senate Bill 169 (Chapter 164) enacts the Water Project Finance Act. The original bill carried a \$100 million appropriation to establish a water trust fund and a water project fund to be administered by the New Mexico finance authority. The appropriations were stripped from the bill in the senate finance committee. As it stands, the framework for a water project financing system is in place under Chapter 164, but the two funds are unfunded. House Bill 534 had a \$25 million appropriation and was passed in the final minutes of the session, but the governor vetoed that bill and signed the unfunded bill instead. Chapter 164 establishes a water advisory board that prioritizes the projects for funding by the legislature, similar to the existing finance authority project funding system. The trust fund is created to establish a corpus from which annual distributions are made into the project fund at a level that will allow the trust to keep growing. The funding level would have been about \$4 million a year for the first few years until the corpus of the trust fund grew large enough to support more expenditures. Without any funding, the bill has no effect.

Senate Bill 602 (Chapter 207) adds a new section to the Municipal Code to authorize municipalities to restrict the drilling of new domestic water wells within 300 feet of municipal water system distribution lines, unless the property is zoned as agricultural. The municipality may not refuse a domestic well permit if the cost to the applicant of connecting to the distribution system exceeds the cost of drilling the well, and the municipality must provide service within 90 days. The municipality must file the ordinance with the state engineer's office and notify the office of all permit denials for domestic wells. The applicant may appeal the decision of the municipality to the district court in the county of the municipality. The state engineer's domestic well permitting statute is also amended to require applications for domestic water use within municipalities to conform with the new section in the Municipal Code.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Workers' compensation was not among the issues that drew a lot of attention in the session. Fewer than 10 pieces of legislation were proposed and only one bill passed. Senate Bill 234 (Chapter 87) changes the benefits computation for partial disability, amends provisions relating to alcohol or drug use involvement in an injury and opens some workers' compensation administration records to the public.

A new section of the Workers' Compensation Act requires reduction of compensation by 10 percent in those cases where alcohol or drugs are a contributing cause to injury or death. Current law only applies to situations in which injury or death is "occasioned" by intoxication or "occasioned solely" by drug influence. In those cases compensation is denied completely.

The point systems for modifying partial disability ratings due to the worker's age and education are changed through amendment of the pertinent statutes. One point increases are made in both cases.

An amendment to the confidentiality provisions of workers' compensation administration records permits disclosure of records filed with the clerk of the court as part of an enforcement or compliance proceeding. Records filed with the clerk of the court as part of the judicial proceeding after a filing of a rejection of a recommended resolution are likewise permitted to be disclosed.

to provide the second of the s

APPENDIX

and the second of the second o

and the second of the second o

FORTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 2001

DATA ON LEGISLATION

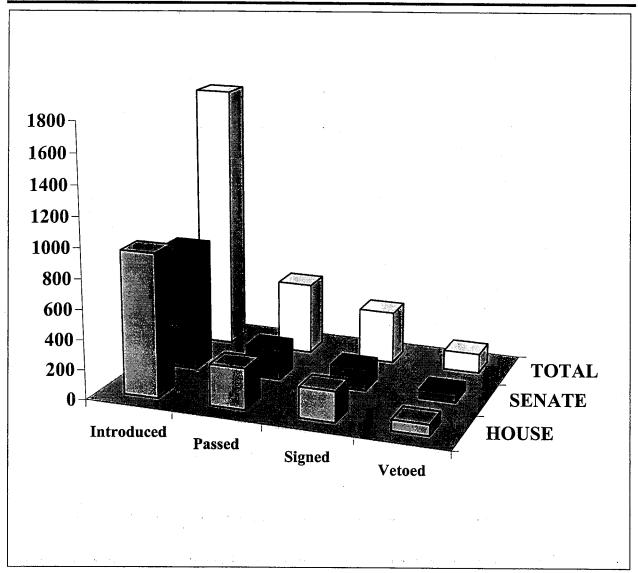
TOTAL LEGISLATION:*	HOUSE	SENATE	TOTAL
Bills	1025	888	1913
Memorials	32	42	74
Joint Memorials	87	89	176
Resolutions	3	3	6
Joint Resolutions	31	39	70
Concurrent Resolutions	. 3	3	6
TOTAL:	1181	1064	2245
INTRODUCTIONS:**			
Bills	958	830	1788
Memorials	32	42	74
Joint Memorials	87	87	174
Resolutions	3	3	6
Joint Resolutions	30	38	68
Concurrent Resolutions	2	2	4
TOTAL:	1112	1002	2114
PASSAGE:			
Bills	275	208	483
Memorials	30	36	66
Joint Memorials	58	52	110
Resolutions	. 0	1	1
Joint Resolutions	7	8	15
Concurrent Resolutions	0	0	0
TOTAL:	370	305	675
PERCENTAGE OF INTROD	UCTIONS PA	SSED:	
Bills	29%	25%	27%
Memorials	94%	86%	89%
Joint Memorials	67%	60%	63%
Resolutions	0%	33%	17%
Joint Resolutions	23%	21%	22%
Concurrent Resolutions	0%	0%	0%
and the state of t		e de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co	And the first
TOTAL SIGNED BY GOVERNOR:	203	149	352
TOTAL VETOED BY GOVERNOR:	72	59	131

^{*} Includes substitutes

^{**} Does not include substitutes, with the exception of dummy substitutes

BILL ACTION SUMMARY

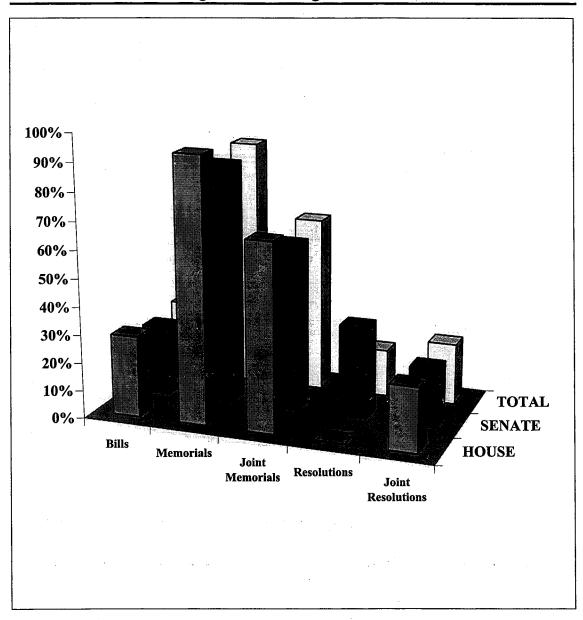
Regular Session, 2001



	Introduced	Passed	Signed	Vetoed
HOUSE	958	275	203	72
SENATE	830	208	149	59
TOTAL	1788	483	352	131

ALL INTRODUCED LEGISLATION

Percentage Passed - Regular Session, 2001



	Bills	Memorials	Joint Memorials	Resolutions	Joint Resolutions
HOUSE	29%	94%	67%	0%	23%
SENATE	25%	86%	60%	33%	21%
TOTAL	27%	89%	63%	17%	22%

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FORTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

FIRST	SESSION,	2001
TIVOT	PESSION,	7001

GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT OF 2001 (2000-2001) (2001-2002) Sec. 4 Operating Expenses 2,980.3 A. Legislative 2,980.3 B. Judicial 99,738.3 C. General Control 59,521.3 D. Commerce and Industry 18,904.3 E. Energy, Agriculture & Natural Resources 1,088.3 F. Health, Hospitals & Human Services 8,668.4 G. Public Safety 6,440.3 H. Other Education 13,943.3 I. Higher Education 544,713.3 J. Public School Support 1,777,910.4 Total Appropriations for Operating Expenses \$2,533,910.9	0.8 3.8 1.3 4.5 3.9 3.4 0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
A. Legislative 2,980.8 B. Judicial 99,738.8 C. General Control 59,521.3 D. Commerce and Industry 18,904.3 E. Energy, Agriculture & Natural Resources 1,088.9 F. Health, Hospitals & Human Services 8,668.4 G. Public Safety 6,440.3 H. Other Education 13,943.3 I. Higher Education 544,713.8 J. Public School Support 1,777,910.3	3.8 1.3 4.5 3.9 3.4 0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
B. Judicial 99,738.3 C. General Control 59,521.3 D. Commerce and Industry 18,904.3 E. Energy, Agriculture & Natural Resources 1,088.3 F. Health, Hospitals & Human Services 8,668.4 G. Public Safety 6,440.3 H. Other Education 13,943.3 I. Higher Education 544,713.3 J. Public School Support 1,777,910.3	3.8 1.3 4.5 3.9 3.4 0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
C. General Control 59,521. D. Commerce and Industry 18,904. E. Energy, Agriculture & Natural Resources 1,088. F. Health, Hospitals & Human Services 8,668. G. Public Safety 6,440. H. Other Education 13,943. I. Higher Education 544,713. J. Public School Support 1,777,910.	1.3 4.5 3.9 3.4 0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
D. Commerce and Industry 18,904. E. Energy, Agriculture & Natural Resources 1,088. F. Health, Hospitals & Human Services 8,668. G. Public Safety 6,440. H. Other Education 13,943. I. Higher Education 544,713. J. Public School Support 1,777,910.	4.5 3.9 3.4 0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
E. Energy, Agriculture & Natural Resources F. Health, Hospitals & Human Services G. Public Safety H. Other Education I. Higher Education J. Public School Support 1,088.9 8,668.0 6,440.0 13,943.0 14,713.0 17,77,910.0	3.9 3.4 0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
F. Health, Hospitals & Human Services 8,668. G. Public Safety 6,440. H. Other Education 13,943. I. Higher Education 544,713. J. Public School Support 1,777,910.	3.4 0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
G. Public Safety 6,440.3 H. Other Education 13,943.3 I. Higher Education 544,713.3 J. Public School Support 1,777,910.3	0.2 3.8 3.8 0.4
H.Other Education13,943.3I.Higher Education544,713.3J.Public School Support1,777,910.3	3.8 3.8 0.4
I.Higher Education544,713.3J.Public School Support1,777,910.3	3.8 0.4
J. Public School Support 1,777,910.	0.4
1 otal Appropriations for Operating Expenses \$2,533,910.	
\cdot).9
Co. 5 Total Desfermance Local Designation	
Sec. 5 Total Performance-based Budgeting \$1,235,086.	5.8
Sec. 6 Total Special Appropriations 69,536.4 Sec. 7 Total Supplementals and Deficiencies 32,148.8	
Sec. 8 Data Processing Appropriations No General Fund Vetoed	
Sec. 10 Additional FY01 BAR Authority	
Sec. 11 FY02 BAR Authority	
Sec. 12 Appropriation Contingency Fund 163,000.0	
Total General Appropriation Act - 2001 \$264,685.2 \$3,768,997.	1.7
Appropriation Contingency Fund	
Medicaid FY01 \$53,000.0 and an additional \$15,000.0 if necessary	
Medicaid FY02 \$5,000.0	
1100100101 1 102 00,00010	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATION BILLS	
H 1 (Ch 1) Feed Bill 7,525.9 10,765.	5.9
H 160 (Ch 345) NMFA Water/Wastewater Project Grants 40,910.0	
H 510 (Ch 3) Increased cost of 2000 elections 413.5	- 0
H 962 (Ch 159) Federal Litigation 2,065.	
H 997 (Ch 344) Supplemental Appropriation Act 7,700.0 8,834. S 68 (Ch 340) Public Employee Salary Increases 54,934.	
	A 1
S 192 (Ch 198) Gross Receipts Dist. to Aviation Fund 400.0	
5 172 (Cli 170) Gross receipts Dist. to Aviation 1 that 400.0	4.1 7.0
S 100 (Ch 4) National World War II Memorial	7.0
S 100 (Ch 4) National World War II Memorial 100. S 167 (Ch 338) Public School Capital Outlay 8,400.0 50,200.	7.0 0.0
S 167 (Ch 338) Public School Capital Outlay 8,400.0 50,200.	7.0 0.0
S 167 (Ch 338) Public School Capital Outlay 8,400.0 50,200. S 628 (Ch 330) Substance Abuse Treatment Expansion 9,800.0 S 702 (Ch 209) Shiprock Animal Control 10.	7.0 0.0
S 167 (Ch 338) Public School Capital Outlay 8,400.0 50,200. S 628 (Ch 330) Substance Abuse Treatment Expansion 9,800.0	7.0 0.0 0.0

TABLE 2

GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT OF 2001

HAFC/HB 2,4,5,6,7,8 AND HEC/HB 3 (Chapter 64) (p.v.)

GENERAL FUND

(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
Operating Expense - Section 4		
Legislative		
Legislative Maintenance Department	·	\$2,781.8
Energy Council Dues		32.0
Legislative Retirement Program		167.0
	Total Legislative	\$2,980.8
Judicial	2 0 000 22 0 3	4_,2 0 0.0
Supreme Court Law Library		\$1,261.2
Judicial Standards Commission		354.1
Court of Appeals		4,101.2
Supreme Court		2,053.6
Supreme Court Building Commission		601.5
1st Judicial District Court		4,132.6
2nd Judicial District Court		14,800.2
3rd Judicial District Court		3,425.0
4th Judicial District Court		1,009.7
5th Judicial District Court		3,670.4
6th Judicial District Court		1,310.7
7th Judicial District Court		1,361.9
8th Judicial District Court		1,608.7
9th Judicial District Court		1,691.3
10th Judicial District Court		539.9
11th Judicial District Court		2,939.5
12th Judicial District Court		1,685.2
13th Judicial District Court	•	2,399.3
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court		13,641.3
1st Judicial District Attorney	((x,y),(y,y),(y,y),(y,y),(y,y),(y,y))	2,826.3
2nd Judicial District Attorney	•	11,960.7
3rd Judicial District Attorney		2,526.6
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The state of the first of the state of the s	1,879.2
5th Judicial District Attorney		2,623.1
6th Judicial District Attorney		1,358.0
7th Judicial District Attorney		1,592.9
8th Judicial District Attorney		1,791.7
9th Judicial District Attorney		1,667.9
10th Judicial District Attorney	•	599.7

	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
11th Judicial District AttorneyFarmington		\$1,938.0
11th Judicial District AttorneyGallup		1,400.5
12th Judicial District Attorney		1,848.6
13th Judicial District Attorney		2,283.9
Administrative Office of the DA's		854.4
	Total Judicial	\$99,738.8
General Control		·
Attorney General		\$11,910.4
State Auditor		1,924.8
DFA Special Appropriations		3,132.2
Criminal and Juvenile Justice		275.0
Public Defender		27,561.6
Governor		2,025.7
Lieutenant Governor		440.1
Office of Information Technology Management		718.6
State Commission of Public Records		1,873.5
Secretary of State		2,638.3
Personnel Board		3,643.5
State Treasurer		3,377.6
	Total General Control	\$59,521.3
Commerce and Industry		
Border Authority		\$204.3
Public Regulation Commission		12,688.6
Gaming Control Board		4,394.1
State Racing Commission		1,545.0
New Mexico Apple Commission		22.5
Bicycle Racing Commission		50.0
Total	Commerce and Industry	\$18,904.5
Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resources		
New Mexico Livestock Board	★************************************	\$599.7
Deptartment of Game and Fish		100.0
Endangered Species Program		208.1
New Mexico Organic Commodity Commission		181.1
Total Agriculture, Energy and Natural Resource	es	\$1,088.9

	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
Health, Hospitals and Human Services		
New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women		\$436.5
Office of African American Affairs		100.0
Commission for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing		475.8
Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission		177.6
Commission for the Blind		1,510.2
New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs		1,538.1
Governor's Committee on Concerns of Handicapped		517.9
Developmental Disabilities Planning Council		317.8
Office of the Natural Resources Trustee		96.2
NM Health Policy Commission		1,811.6
NM Veterans' Service Commission		1,686.7
Total Health, Hospitals and Human Services		\$8,668.4
Public Safety		
Department of Military Affairs		\$4,276.5
Parole Board		342.0
Juvenile Parole Board		327.5
Crime Victims Reparation Commission		1,494.2
	Total Public Safety	\$6,440.2
Other Education		
Special Projects		\$6,225.0
New Mexico School for the Deaf		2,718.8
Adult Basic Education		5,000.0
T	otal Other Education	\$13,943.8
Higher Education		
University of New Mexico		\$220,945.4
New Mexico State University		140,233.3
New Mexico Highlands University		20,593.6
Western New Mexico University	e en	13,627.5
Eastern New Mexico University		32,765.0
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology		27,217.8
Northern New Mexico State School		7,663.8
Santa Fe Community College		10,984.7
Albuquerque TVI		33,089.6
Luna Vocational Technical Institute		6,062.1
Mesa Technical College		2,097.0

•	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
New Mexico Junior College	:	\$7,092.9
San Juan College		12,996.0
Clovis Community College		8,937.4
New Mexico Military Institute		407.7
To	tal Higher Education	\$544,713.8
Public School Support		\$1,777,910.4
Total Operating Expenses - Section 4		\$2,533,910.9
Performance-based Budgeting - Section 5		
Judicial Administrative Office of the Courts		
	Total Judicial	\$25,866.3
General Control		
Taxation and Revenue Department		53,032.7
Department of Finance and Administration		9,848.7
General Services Department		10,847.2
Tota	l General Control	\$73,728.6
Commerce and Industry		
Tourism Department		8,628.5
Economic Development Department		6,072.7
Regulation and Licensing Department		11,223.7
Total Comm	nerce and Industry	\$25,924.9
Agriculture, Energy & Natural Resources		00.007.0
Office of Cultural Affairs	e e e e e e e	23,287.2
Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department		19,304.0 14,680.8
State Engineer/Interstate Stream Commission	Natural Descurees	\$57,272.0
Total Agriculture, Energy &	t Ivatural Nesources	\$31,212.0
Health, Hospitals & Human Services		20 227 8
State Agency on Aging	and the second of the second o	20,327.8 369,178.5
Human Services Department		1,279.4
Labor Department Division of Vocational Rehabilitation		5,144.6
Department of Health	•	231,197.1
Department of Health Department of Environment		13,976.2
Children, Youth and Families Department		128,628.1
Total Health, Hospitals &	Human Services	\$769,731.7

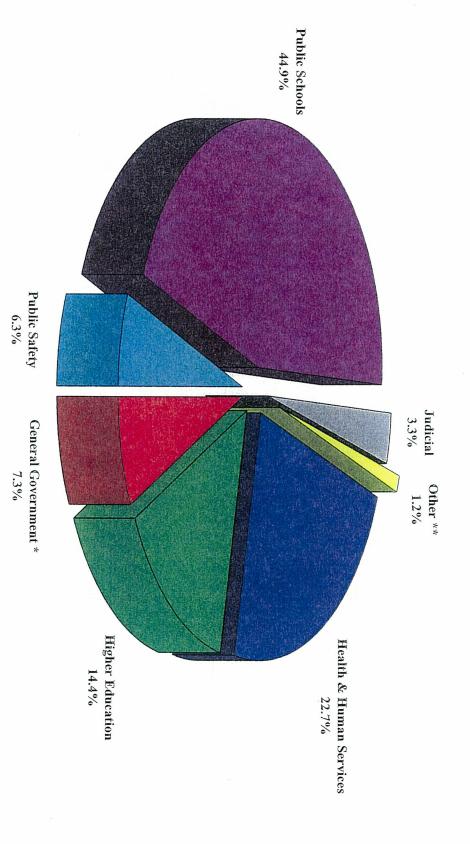
	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
Public Safety Corrections Department Department of Public Safety		\$179,389.3 70,250.5
	Total Public Safety	\$249,639.8
State Highway and Transportation		0.0
e ,	tal Transportation	0.0
Other Education		¢0 194 4
State Department of Public Education Tota	l Other Education	\$9,184.4
Higher Education Commission on Higher Education		\$23,739.1
	Higher Education	
Total Performance-based Budgeting - Section 5	C	\$1,235,086.8
Special Appropriations - Section 6		
Administrative Office of the Courts Retire court automation bonds, NMFA loan	\$7,000.00	
Fourth Judicial District Attorney Santa Rosa prison riot prosecution costs	572.9	
Office of the Attorney General Santa Rosa prison riot prosecution costs	250.0	
Department of Finance and Administration Hosting expenses Inc. Magazine's "Inc. 500" conf. Weatherization funding	300.0 1,000.0	
Performance-based budgeting Permanent Santa Fe farmer's market	75.0 105.0 40.0	
Cumbres and Toltec RR litigation costs Food bank & home food delivery service - Santa I		We will problem to we
Public Defender Department Santa Rosa prison riot defense costs	964.6	en e
State Personnel Office NM human resources 2001 training project	200.0	

	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
Economic Development Department In-plant training funds Establish e-commerce initiative	\$9,000.0 75.0	
Regulation and Licensing Department RLD vehicle leases	\$548.0	
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department Start-up costs for inmate work camp in Grants	356.6	
Commissioner of Public Lands Final debt service payment for ONGARD bonds	627.5	
State Engineer File abstraction portion of WATERS program Hydrographic surveys adjudication cases:	2,022.8	
Carlsbad and lower Rio Grande basin	5,000.0	
Labor Department State match for welfare-to-work program	3,800.0	
New Mexico Veterans' Service Commission Fort Stanton state cemetery project	192.0	
Department of Public Safety Vehicles and equipment for 55 new officers Motor transportation division port-of-entry cars	2,015.0 600.0	
State Department of Public Education Red River charter school	45.0	
University of New Mexico Cancer treatment ctr certification - thru FY04 Touring exhibition costs of retablo collection Promote farmers' markets statewide	5,600.0 300.0 45.0	e e
Public School Capital Improvements Fund SB 9 match	4,500.0	en e
Computer Systems Enhancement Fund Section 8 of GAA	24,002.0	A Marketta de la composición de la comp
Total Special Appropriations - Section 6	\$69,536.4	

-	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
Supplementals and Deficiencies - Section 7		
Supreme Court Law Library		
Budget shortfall in payroll and legal material costs	\$40.0	
Supreme Court		•
Program support costs	10.0	
Administrative Office of the Courts		,
Budget shortfall in jury and witness fee fund	400.0	
Budget shortfall court-appointed attorney fee fund	225.0	
Supreme Court Building Commission	•	
Increase in utility costs	6.8	
Bernalillo County Metro Court		
New courthouse and design modifications	2,266.8	
Attorney General		
Budget shortfall in guardianship program	900.0	
Public School Insurance Authority		
Increase in health insurance costs	8,000.0	
General Services		
Increase in operating expenses at Fort Stanton	49.1	
Repayment of federal recovery charges	2,000.0	
Increase in health insurance costs	7,000.0	
Department of health litigation costs	500.0	
Loan payment for pornography case	160.0	
Information Technology Management Office		
Budget shortfall due to unavailable revenue	510.0	
Public Regulation Commission		$(\mathbf{y}_{i}, \mathbf{y}_{i}) = (\mathbf{y}_{i}, \mathbf{y}_{i}, \mathbf{y}_{i}) \cdot (\mathbf{y}_{i}, \mathbf{y}_{i}, \mathbf{y}_{i})$
Budget shortfall in salaries and benefits	300.0	
Livestock Board		
Budget shortfall in salaries	20.6	
Human Services Department		
ISD makeup federal match not fully received		
for food stamp program	1,350.0	
CSED replace miscellaneous revenue shortfall	2,400.0	

	Fiscal Year 2001	Fiscal Year 2002
ASD costs for professional accounting services to review fiscal policies	\$120.0	
To supplement LIHEAP	2,000.0	
Department of Military Affairs		
Budget shortfall - maintenance & repairs for armories	200.0	
Increase in natural gas costs	61.7	
Corrections Department		
To repay BOF for correctional officer salary increase	260.0	
Department of Public Safety		
Full funding for authorized 550 officers	2,872.8	
Public School Support		
Enrollment growth increases	496.0	
Total Supplementals & Deficiencies - Section 7	\$32,148.8	
Total Data Processing - Section 8	NO GENERAL FUND	
Total Compensation - Section 9	VETOED	
Additional FY01 BAR Authority - Section 10		
FY02 BAR Authority - Section 11		
Total Appropriation Contingency Fund - Section 12	\$163,000.0	\$5,000.0
GRAND TOTAL	\$264,685.2	\$3,773,997.7

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS Fiscal Years 2001 & 2002



includes all recurring & nonrecurring appropriations Total General Fund Appropriations - \$4,236,418.8

FY01 = \$340,334.6FY02 = \$3,896,084.2

energy & natural resources, pertinent specials, supplementals & deficiencies in HB 2; executive and catagories. legislative compensation; feed bill; and other special appropriation bills in general government General Government includes legislative, general control, commerce & industry, agriculture,

Other includes appropriations for local and national items.

		·	
•			

TABLE 3 Line-item Vetoes in General Appropriation Act of 2001 HAFC/HB 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 and HEC/HB 3 Chapter 64

(thousands of dollars)

(page numbers are to E&E, not printed session laws)

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
1-3		Performance-based budget definitions		
4		quarterly revenue estimates		
5		FTE limitation		
5		no credit cards		
5		drug language		
		Section 4 – Regular 2002 Appropriations		
15	10th DA	litigation liabilities	68.5	· <u> </u>
16	AODA	statewide children's safe house network	140.0	
21	DFA	intertribal ceremonial marketing	125.0	
21	DFA	individual development accounts pgm	150.0	
21	DFA	Alamo Indian arts and crafts center	50.0	
21	DFA	home-based disability and medical services for Indian children	100.0	
21	DFA	big brothers-big sisters in Chaves & Eddy	50.0	
27	SoS	native American voter education pgm	50.0	
33	NursBd	HPC contract on nursing shortage – from nursing bd fund		50.0
35	G&F	10% salary increase for wildlife series employees – from ISF/IT; fed funds not counted	3.8	657.2
36	G&F	10% salary increase for wildlife series employees – from ISF/IT; fed funds not counted		6.4
39	OIA	EMS, San Juan/McKinley; domestic violence counseling, Crownpoint/Shiprock; substance abuse counseling, Cudei; outreach, uranium miners' exposure	378.0	
40	GCCH	native American advisory committee to GCCH	15.0	
42	VSC	stand down & awareness pgms for rural vets	250.0	
42	VSC	transitional living for homeless vets w/ lung disease – OSF = tobacco settlement fund		600.0
43	parole bd	file reviews compensation to board members	30.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
45	SDE	youth leadership opportunity pgm	30.0	
45	SDE	improve student performance	750.0	*
45	SDE	tutoring pgms 6, 7 & 8 grades	1,500.0	
45	SDE	national board certification	300.0	
45	SDE	drop-out prevention pgms	750.0	
45	SDE	media literacy project – from tobacco settlement fund	·	275.0
46	SDE	summer school literacy pgm, incl \$100.0 for Los Amigos camp	2,500.0	7
46	SDE	teacher recruitment pgm	250.0	
46	SDE	counseling for high need students	1,500.0	
46	SDE	business & professional teachers	50.0	
46	SDE	rapid response intervention pgm – contingent on HB 949	2,755.0	
46	SDE	library acquisition in Chaves county	40.0	
47	CHE	middle school teacher training	200.0	
47	CHE	geography education in public schools	200.0	
50	UNM	mock trial pgm	150.0	
50	UNM	Barelas job opportunity development	250.0	
50	UNM	community-based projects low-income communities	100.0	
50	UNM	mentoring for African-American students	45.0	
51 ·	UNM	college of nursing expansion; language re \$300.0 earmark for enrollment expansion & faculty/staff salaries also vetoed	950.0	
51	UNM	athletics gender equity	50.0	
52	UNM	med school I&G: OT/PT pgms accreditation	150.0	
52	UNM	med school I&G: pediatrics specialty ed	796.4	
52	UNM	OMI: forensic investigations, Indian lands	150.0	
52	UNM	lung-related research	200.0	
54	NMSU	southwest & border cultural institute	200.0	
54	NMSU	parenting education pgm	200.0	
54	NMSU	math & science education for border region	100.0	
54	NMSU	DOA acequias & community ditch fund	200.0	

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
54	NMSU	DOA noxious weed control	75.0	
54	NMSU	ag experiment station: chile industry viability study	200.0	
54	NMSU	ag exp station: hotel, restaurant & tourism mgmt pgm expand	175.0	
54	NMSU	coop extension serv: San Miguel & Mora 4-H pgms	50.0	
54	NMSU	coop extension serv: viticulturist	75.0	
55	NMHU	athletics gender equity	150.0	
55.	WNMU	BS nursing pgm	250.0	-
56	WNMU	web-based teacher licensure	400.0	
56	WNMU	athletics gender equity	150.0	
56	ENMU	airframe mechanics, incl language re marketing	225.0	
56	ENMU	lighting and escort services	50.0	
57	ENMU	I&G: BS social work	150.0	
57	ENMU	athletics gender equity	50.0	
57	NMIMT	st match oil & gas research grants	150.0	
58	SFCC	allied health pgm	150.0	
60	NMMI	athletics gender equity	150.0	
61	St EGD	disparity calc on unit value or rapid response – cont on HAFC/HB 949 and fed decision	3,500.0	
62	St EGD	enrollment growth – contingent on HB 23	4,000.0	
62	St EGD	at-risk factor – contingent on HB 49	1,200.0	
63	SDE	reading proficiency fund	1,000.0	
63	SDE	intervention for school improvement	600.0	
		Subtotal:	\$28,526.7	\$1,588.6
		Section 5 – Performance-Based Budget Appropriations		
63 - 65		performance-based budgeting language		
66	AOC	% mag court remittances sent by 10th/month		
68	AOC	Dona Ana magistrate judge and clerk	125.0	
72	DFA	% bills with FIRs		1.
73	DFA	error rate target on 18-month revenue forecast		

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
73	DFA	Chamberino & La Mesa water rights	50.0	
73	DFA	Santa Fe boys' and girls' clubs	75.0	
73	DFA	Albuquerque family ed pgm Martineztown, San Jose & Sawmill neighborhoods	75.0	
74	DFA	state comptroller's office – contingent on HB 26	750.1	
77	GSD	language re risk reserve		
84	EDD	local film & multimedia production companies assistance	50.0	-
84	EDD	NM promotion for films	50.0	
85	EDD	business incubation services, north NM	150.0	_
87	RLD	manufactured home field inspections	70.0	
90	OCA	Indian historic preservation offices	166.2	
93	OCA	volunteer site stewards pgms	80.2	
93	OCA	public concerts & pub school performances		100.0
94	OCA	st/fed registers surveys	78.0	
97	EMNRD	fire risk reduction & tree recovery pilot, north NM	45.0	
104	SEO	Taos valley & Rio de Chama acequia assocs regional acequia GIS	75.0	
107	SAoA	long-term care ombudsman pgm	100.0	
107	SAoA	R drug assistance outreach	150.0	
108	SAoA	south valley elderly/disabled services	50.0	
109	SAoA	Clovis la casa senior center	40.0	
109	SAoA	rio en medio senior center	50.0	
110	SAoA	language re reversions after audits		
111	HSD	tobacco settlement fund to med asst pgm, incl cessation & prevention (\$450.0); breast & cervical cancer early detection medicaid option (\$300.0); expand CHIPS (\$5,322.6); CHIPs early childhood visits (\$475.0); medicaid base (\$2,300.0)		8,847.6
111	HSD	long-term care givers salary increase	500.0	
111	HSD	R drug only medicaid waiver pgm	1,000.0	
113	HSD	eastern plains CAP youth intervention pgm	75.0	×
114	HSD	food bank fresh produce, hungry & homeless	400.0	

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
117	LD	contractual services (\$100.0 of which was for one-stop career centers at west Las Vegas schools and Las Vegas city schools)	800.0	
122	DOH	dialysis patients medication & transport	96.0	
122	DOH	teen pregnancy prevention	20.0	
124	DOH	EMS – contingent on SB 302	600.0	
126	DOH	diagnostic detox center	100.0	
126	DOH	children of incarcerated mothers services	125.0	
128	DOH	DDPC ombudsman pgm	75.0	-
128	DOH	use medicaid waiver/long-term care to incrse DD provider rates		
130	DOH .	target rates delete		
136	CYFD	6th judicial district pgms, incl star model leadership academy (\$100.0), youth shelter pgm (\$50.0), troubled youth services (\$125.0), juvenile detention transport costs (\$25.0)	300.0	
137	CYFD	legal relationship between child & caregiver	100.0	,
139	CYFD	domestic violence victims services	750.0	
139	CYFD	Bernalillo county child development pgms	75.0	
142	CD	native American prisoner counseling	85.0	
147	DPS	at-risk youth pgm	200.0	
151	SHTD	historic markers renovation – st rd fund		
157	CHE	teacher loan for service – contingent on HB 68	300.0	
157	CHE	language re contract agreement Baylor & CHE		
er e		Subtotal:	\$7,830.5	\$8,947.6
		Section 6 – Specials		
158	LCS	redistricting committee expenses	50.0	and Maria
158	LCS	impact aid study; RRIP oversight - contingent on HAFC/HB 949	150.0	
159	AOC	judicial automation pgm moving costs	100.0	
159	13DA	Cibola county office expansion	300.0	7
159	AODA	technology replacements, all DA offices	1,331.5	
159	AG	Blue Cross merger/utility restructuring costs	200.0	
160	DFA	Dona Ana education camp at-risk children pilot	200.0	

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
160	DFA	McKinley development foundation econ dev costs	50.0	
160	DFA	Lea county groundwater assessment	71.0	
160	DFA	Chaves county housing needs survey	75.0	
160	DFA	Pecos ambulance service	50.0	
161	DFA	Sandoval co acequias study	5.0	
161	DFA	Gallup water system engineering assessment costs	200.0	
161	DFA	Carlsbad irrigation district adjudication costs	200.0	-
161	DFA	comprehensive state annual financial report	200.0	
161	DFA	Rio Grande bosque fire prevention	100.0	7
162	RHCA	document imaging system		479.0
162	GSD	NEA bldg maintenance	200.0	***
162	ITMO	telecom infrastructure quantitative assess	250.0	
162	SoS	digital facsimile signature scanners for counties – cont on HB 827	120.0	
162	TD	general & coop advertising costs & Indian tourism	2,000.0	
162	TD	route 66 75th anniversary	25.0	
163	TD	international tourism activities	100.0	-
163	TD	Santa Fe county sister city celebrations	35.0	
163	EDD	Sandia science & tech park master plan	150.0	
163	EDD ·	manufacturing extension pgm fed grant match	300.0	
164	OCA	libraries grants	500.0	
164	OCA	depression art conservation	725.1	
164	OCA	public school library databases	200.0	
164	OCA	cross-cultural ed documentaries & field trips	175.0	
164	OCA	repository collections relocation	500.0	* *, *, *, *
165	SEO	Ft. Sumner irrigation dist debt reduction	800.0	**
165	SEO	regional water planning	1,500.0	
165	SEO	regional water planning implementation	500.0	
165	SEO	Tularosa pipeline feasibility study	65.0	
165	SEO	Otero/Eddy well field near Texas border study & drill	100.0	

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
166	SAoA	Canadian & Mexican B by mail information	150.0	
166	HSD	R drug costs people under 200% poverty	3,700.0	
166	LD	equal pay task force, contingent on HB 390	80.0	
166	DVR	assistive technology loan pgm	535.0	
166	DOH	R drug purchasing study	30.0	
167	DOH	child abduction prevention & methods of recovery video	200.0	
167	VSC	honor guard uniforms	100.0	·
167	CYFD	gang intervention pgms	200.0	
167	CYFD	early childhood brain info to parents	350.0	
168	SDE	Animas school district bonds defease	1,200.0	
168	SDE	APS breakup study	150.0	
168	SDE	criterion-referenced & end-of-course tests develop	9,045.0	
168	SDE	Acoma Keres language instruction	65.0	
168	SDE	parental involve teaching reading	50.0	
168	СНЕ	high skills training pgms, com colleges stwde – match	1,000.0	
168	UNM	NM-Spain academic exchange pgm travel	50.0	
168	UNM	transportation technology center creation	50.0	
169	NMSU	child care center	50.0	
169	NMSU	Sloan digital sky survey	150.0	
169	NMSU	boll weevil control	1,700.0	
169	NMSU	high school curriculum re value of marriage	20.0	
170	NMSU	soil & water conservation cost sharing	500.0	
170	SFCC	mariachi education training conference	50.0	
170	SJC	dental education equipment	158.0	
170	H ₂ 0 proj fund	NMFA administer – contingent on SB 169	10,000.0	
		Subtotal:	\$41,110.6	\$479.0
		Section 7 – Supplementals & Deficiencies		
171	2ndDA	drug control grant FTE	80.5	

Pg	Agency	Project	GF	Other
171	AODA	personal services & employee benefits	29.4	
172	GSD	Santa Fe buildings utility costs	166.0	
172	осс	information technology	6.0	
172	CforB	retirement benefits readjustment	600.0	
174	UNM	utility costs	951.2	
174	NMSU	utility costs	501.2	
174	NMHU	utility costs	102.9	
174	WNMU	utility costs	55.6	
174	ENMU	utility costs	121.5	
174	NMIMT	utility costs	159.9	
174	NNMCC	utility costs	36.5	
174	SFCC	utility costs	80.8	_
174	TVI	utility costs	186.1	
174	LVTI	utility costs	30.0	
174	мтс	utility costs	8.0	
174	NMJC	utility costs	29.3	
175	SJC	utility costs	88.0	
175	CCC	utility costs	16.8	
175	PubSch	energy fuel costs	4,571.0	
		Subtotal:	\$7,820.7	0.0
		Section 8 – Data Processing Appropriations	**************************************	
175		documentation language		
177	DFA	language re project direct by HSD CIO		
177	DFA	same language		
178	DFA	same language		
		Section 9 – Compensation		
182- 187	DFA	entire section vetoed	54,934.1	
		Subtotal:	\$54,934.1	
		GRAND TOTAL:	\$144,514.6	\$11,015.2

TABLE 4 "House Bill 2 Junior" General Fund Specials and Supplementals with Vetoes House Bill 997 (Chapter 344)

Agency	Purpose	FY 01	FY 02
	Section 1 FY 02 Appropriations		
2nd dist ct	hearing officer		\$ 84.3
SAoA	R drug assistance outreach		150.0
HSD	R-only medicaid waiver pgm - \$1 million vetoed		
HSD	food bank program		400.0
LD	at-risk youth programs		700.0
DOH	EMS – contingent on SB 302		600.0
DOH	Las Vegas & Ft. Bayard medical centers & southern NM rehab center		700.0
CYFD	victims of domestic violence		750.0
DPS	at-risk youth services		200.0
UNM	college of nursing expansion		950.0
funding formula	full-day kindergarten programs		4,300.0
	Section 2 Waiver Approps Conditions		
DOH	balances of medicaid waiver activity of long-term care pgm used to increase DD provider rates – language vetoed		
	Section 3 Specials		
LCS	legislative redistricting committee – \$50.0 vetoed		a sir ta
LCS	impact aid funding study, funding formula, rapid response oversight – contingent on HB 949 – \$150.0 vetoed		
EMNRD	petroglyph natl monument landowner compensation	\$5,000.0	
funding formula	enrollment growth – contingent on HB 23 – \$4 million vetoed		

83

Agency	Purpose	FY 01	FY 02
TD	general and coop advertising – \$2 million vetoed		
OCA	depression era art conservation, public library grants, public school library database, cross-cultural ed documentaries, electronic field trips, repository relocation – \$2 million vetoed		
SEO	regional water planning	1,500.0	
HSD	R drug costs, under 200% poverty – \$3.7 million vetoed		
SDE	Animas school district bond defeasance	1,200.0	
water/waste water grant fund	NMFA admin contingent on SB 169 – \$10 million vetoed		
	Section 4 Supplementals		
UNM	utility costs – \$951.2 vetoed		
NMSU	utility costs – \$501.2 vetoed		
NMHU	utility costs – \$102.9 vetoed		
WNMU	utility costs – \$55.6 vetoed	-	
ENMU	utility costs – \$121.5 vetoed		
NMIMT	utility costs – \$159.9 vetoed		
NNMCC	utility costs – \$36.5 vetoed		
SFCC	utility costs – \$80.8 vetoed		
TVI	utility costs – \$186.1 vetoed		
LVTI	utility costs – \$30.0 vetoed		
MTC	utility costs – \$8.0 vetoed	47 2	
NMJC	utility costs – \$29.3 vetoed		
SJC	utility costs – \$88.0 vetoed		
CCC	utility costs – \$16.8 vetoed		
funding formula	utility costs – \$4,571.0 vetoed		
TOTALS:	Total Vetoes: \$29,838.8	\$7,700.0	\$8,834.3

TABLE 5

Other Bills Affecting General Fund Revenue

Forty-fifth Legislature, First Session (thousands of dollars)

BILLS	FY01 Recur	FY01 Nonrec	FY02 Recur	FY02 Nonrec
HB 2 (Ch 64) General Appropriation Act			(300.7)	
HB 103 (Ch 112) liquor excise tax to local DWI grant fund	(43.6)		(800.0)	
HB 171 (Ch 241) short-term investment fund change	·		(309.0)	
HB 293 (Ch 134) Navajo coal sales gross receipts tax			(1,800.0)	
HB 308 (Ch 264) amend Mortgage Loan Company & Loan Broker Act			(100.0)	
HB 743 (Ch 343) nontaxable transaction certificates			(10.0)	
SB 192 (Ch 198) gross receipts distribution to aviation fund			(50.0)	
SB 214 (Ch 199) State Building Acquisition Bonding Act			(5,500.0)	
SB 326 (Ch 336) state trust land improvements				(1,220.0)
SB 334 (Ch 310) amend Health Insurance Alliance Act			(1,000.0)	
SB 425 (Ch 262) reduce tax on fraternal gaming licensee			(675.7)	
SB 458 (Ch 73) tax credit for certain electronic equip				(345.0)
SB 541 (Ch 329) nonresident border income allocation			(150.0)	i .
SB 682 (Ch 208) gaming machines that accept currency			240.0	
SB 862 (Ch 160) waiver of interest for certain tax returns ¹		(51,500.0)		50,000.0
SB 797 (Ch 334) Gaming activities at racetracks			11,300.0	
SJR 37 tribal state class III gaming compacts ²			20,000.0	
TOTAL 2001 REVENUE LEGISLATION	(43.6)	(51,500.0)	20,844.6	48,435.0

¹Revenue shift due to IRS granting nine-month filing extension for residents in NM counties declared disaster areas due to wildfires in 2000. Waiver of interest causes \$1.5 million nonrecurring loss in FY01.

²The recurring revenue reflects tribal revenue-sharing payments under the new compact. A new compact cannot go into effect until the tribe has paid in full amounts due under the previous compact. The time and amount of such payments are uncertain, but will be shown as nonrecurring revenue when received.

TABLE 6 NMFA Public Project Revolving Fund Projects House Bill 158 (Chapter 53)

County	Entity	Project	Cost
Bernalillo	Albuquerque	police equipment	1,500,000
Bernalillo	Albuquerque	water projects	\$ 4,000,000
Bernalillo	Bernalillo county	equipment acquisition	775,000
Bernalillo	Sierra Vista utilidades cooperative	water project	135,161
Bernalillo	Tijeras	water project	1,800,000
Chaves	Chaves county	equipment acquisition	2,448,629
Chaves	Chaves co – Berrendo vol fire dist	fire equipment	52,000
Chaves	Cumberland cooperative WUA	water project	40,000
Chaves	Dexter	water project	32,000
Chaves	Dexter	fire equipment	562,822
Chaves	East Grand Plains fire department	fire equipment acquisition	550,000
Chaves	ENMU – Roswell	facility project	200,000
Chaves	Hagerman	water project & fire	
		equipment acquisition	815,000
Chaves	Roswell	equipment acquisition	2,300,000
Cibola	Acoma pueblo	water project	200,000
Cibola	Cibola county	building acquisition	150,000
Cibola	Cibola county	road equipment	89,206
Cibola	Grants	water and wastewater projects	2,000,000
Cibola	San Rafael water and sanitation dist	water/wastewater project	400,000
Colfax	Colfax county - Angel Fire FD	fire equipment	110,000
Colfax	Miami MDWCA	water project	198,000
Colfax	Raton	equipment acquisition	100,000
Colfax	Raton or Raton public service co	electric utility project	2,500,000
Curry	Grady	water project	70,000
Curry	Melrose	fire equipment	148,000
De Baca	Fort Sumner irrigation district	refinancing	357,575
Dona Ana	Chamberino MDW & SA	water project	25,000
Dona Ana	Chamberino MDWCA	water project	25,000
Dona Ana	Gadsden independent school district	equipment acquisition	1,500,000
Dona Ana	Hatch	law enforcement equipment	37,342

County	Entity	Project	Cost
Dona Ana	La Mesa MDWCA	water rights	100,000
Dona Ana	La Union MDWCA	water and building project	50,000
Dona Ana	Las Cruces	convention center	10,000,000
Dona Ana	Sunland Park	refuse equipment	100,000
Dona Ana	Winterhaven MDWC & MSWA	water project	700,000
Eddy	Artesia	wastewater project	500,000
Eddy	Carlsbad soil & water consv dist	refinancing	130,000
Eddy	Carlsbad	water project	7,800,000
Eddy	Cottonwood rural water cooperative	water project	300,000
Eddy	Eddy county	equipment acquisition	2,000,000
Eddy	Hope community ditch association	water project	120,000
Eddy	Malaga MDWC & SWA	refinance	123,596
Grant	Hurley	law enforcement equipment	45,316
Grant	Silver City	fire equipment and building	275,000
Grant	Silver City	fire training facility	40,000
Guadalupe	Los Sisneros MDWCA	water project	90,000
Guadalupe	Puerto de Luna MDWC & SWA	water project	229,000
Guadalupe	Santa Rosa	ambulance	87,000
Guadalupe	Santa Rosa	fire equipment	109,100
Guadalupe	Santa Rosa	refuse equipment	104,478
Lea	Lovington	water project and fire equip	1,100,000
Lea	Tatum	law enforcement equipment	21,236
Lincoln	Carrizozo	fire equipment	184,000
Lincoln	Carrizozo, Capitan or Capitan/Carrizozo natural gas assoc	natural gas system expansion	418,764
Lincoln	High Sierra MDWCA	water project	500,000
Luna	Deming	equipment acquisition	760,000
Luna	Deming	water project	500,000
Luna	Deming, Luna county	water and building project	1,000,000
Luna	Luna county	building project	300,000
McKinley	Gallup	equipment acquisition	100,000
McKinley	McKinley county	equipment acquisition	1,325,000
Mora	Mora co - CHET vol fire district	fire substation	55,000
Otero	La Luz MDWCA	water project	200,000
Otero	Mescalero Apache tribe	water and wastewater projects	260,500

County	Entity	Project	Cost
Otero	Pineywoods Estates water	water project	
	association		334,000
Otero	Tularosa	law enforcement equipment	75,000
Otero	Tularosa	road equipment	67,677
Quay	House	fire equipment	170,000
Quay	Logan	wastewater and land	
		acquisition	100,000
Quay	San Jon	law enforcement equipment	24,000
Quay	San Jon	water project	1,000,000
Quay	Tucumcari	equipment acquisition	588,000
Quay	Tucumcari	wastewater project	204,174
Quay	Tucumcari	water and building project	700,000
Quay	Tucumcari	water project	175,402
Rio Arriba	Abiquiu MDWCA	water project	181,400
Rio Arriba	Alcalde MDWCA	water project	4,785,938
Rio Arriba	Barranco MDWCA	water project	346,700
Rio Arriba	Dixon MDWCA	water project	134,000
Rio Arriba	El Rito MDWC & SWA	water project	100,000
Rio Arriba	Espanola	equipment acquisition	100,000
Rio Arriba	Los Ojos MDWCA	water project	171,500
Rio Arriba	South Ojo Caliente MDWCA	water project	395,078
Rio Arriba	Truchas MDWCA	water project	146,400
Roosevelt	ENMU	equipment project	2,000,000
Roosevelt	Elida	fire equipment	162,134
Roosevelt	Floyd	fire equipment	100,000
Roosevelt	Floyd	water project	250,000
Roosevelt	Portales	equipment acquisition	310,700
Roosevelt	Portales	fire equipment	120,252
Roosevelt	Roosevelt county	equipment acquisition	600,000
San Juan	Blanco WUA	water project	850,000
San Juan	Bloomfield	wastewater project	190,000
San Juan	Bloomfield	water project	30,000
San Juan	Bloomfield	water rights	300,000
San Juan	Navajo Dam DWC & MSWA	water project	250,000
San Juan	Riverside water system	water project	250,000
San Juan	West Hammond DWA	water project	1,000,000
San Miguel	Aurora community water system	water project	91,000

County	Entity	Project	Cost
San Miguel	Gonzales Ranch com water system	water project	87,000
San Miguel	Las Vegas	building project	148,837
San Miguel	Las Vegas	recreation center, Phase 2	3,741,364
San Miguel	Las Vegas	solid waste project	204,600
San Miguel	Las Vegas	wastewater project	2,530,000
San Miguel	Las Vegas	water project	1,000,000
San Miguel	Las Vegas	water rights	6,500,000
San Miguel	Pecos	wastewater project	130,096
San Miguel	Pecos	water line project	171,058
San Miguel	Sacatosa community water system	water project	89,000
San Miguel	San Jose community water system	water project	100,000
San Miguel	San Miguel county	courthouse renovation	1,900,000
San Miguel	San Miguel county	refinance	5,130,000
San Miguel	Tecolote community water system	water project	130,000
San Miguel	Villanueva community water	water project	
	system		100,000
Sandoval	Bernalillo	building project	156,803
Sandoval	Canyon MDWCA	water project	439,846
Sandoval	Hidden Valley MDWA	water project	73,000
Sandoval	Jemez Springs	law enforcement equipment	21,616
Sandoval	Rio Rancho	building	180,000
Sandoval	Rio Rancho	equipment acquisition	732,000
Sandoval	Rio Rancho	special assessment project	3,000,000
Sandoval	San Ysidro community water system	water project	102,000
Sandoval	Santo Domingo pueblo	water and wastewater project	4,150,000
Sandoval	Sile water system	water project	60,000
Sandoval	Zia pueblo	preliminary engineer report	29,655
Santa Fe	Cerrillos community water system	water project	108,000
Santa Fe	Cundiyo MDWA	water project	400,000
Santa Fe	Entranosa water & wastewater cooperative	refinancing	950,000
Santa Fe	La Bajada community water system	water project	97,000
Santa Fe	La Cienega community water system	water project	150,000
Santa Fe	Nambe pueblo	building project	500,000

County	Entity	Project	Cost
Santa Fe	Santa Fe county	equipment acquisition	100,000
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	equipment acquisition	3,095,000
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	water project	4,000,000
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	water project	45,000,000
Santa Fe	Solacito MDWCA	wastewater project	7,250
Sierra	Sierra county	law enforcement equipment	61,500
Sierra	Sierra, T or C, Williamsburg or Sierra Vista hospital joint powers commission	hospital project	13,006,954
Sierra	Truth or Consequences	vehicles and equipment	347,222
Taos	Cerro East MDWCA	water project	82,000
Taos	El Prado water and sanitation district	wastewater project	405,000
Taos	Penasco volunteer fire department	water project and fire equip	160,000
Taos	Taos county - Rio Fernando fire district	fire equipment	110,000
Taos	Taos Ski Valley	building project	1,260,000
Taos	Taos Ski Valley	fire equipment	125,000
Taos	Taos, Taos county, Taos school district	school improvements and equipment projects	12,000,000
Taos	Taos	equipment acquisition	1,200,000
Torrance	Encino	water project	450,000
Torrance	Manzano community water system	water project	93,000
Torrance	Moriarty	wastewater project	440,000
Torrance	Mountainair com water system	water project	103,000
Torrance	Mountainair	fire equipment	124,631
Torrance	Tajique community water system	water project	100,000
Torrance	Tajique MDWCA	water project	830,000
Torrance	Torrance county	equipment acquisition	400,000
Torrance	Torrance co solid waste authority	refinancing	135,817
Torrance	Torrance co solid waste authority	acquisition and equipment	850,090
Torrance	Willard Community Water System	water project	100,000
Valencia	Belen	street improvements	3,778,293
Valencia	Valencia county	equipment	360,000
Valencia	Valencia county	hospital project	7,000,000
		TOTAL:	\$197,888,712

Estimated loan amounts provided by NMFA; actual amounts may vary, depending on other revenue sources, loan capacity, financing costs, etc.

TABLE 7
NMFA Water & Wastewater Appropriation
House Bill 160 (Chapter 345)

County	Entity	Project	Appropriation
Bernalillo	Manzano com water system	water project	83,700
Catron	Quemado MDWCA	water	657,000
Cibola	Grants	water	1,568,700
Cibola	San Rafael WSD	water/wastewater project	360,000
Colfax	Miami MDWCA	water project	178,200
Curry	Grady	water lines	63,000
Dona Ana	Butterfield Park MDWCA	water	314,469
Dona Ana	Chamberino MDWCA	water project	22,500
Dona Ana	Desert Sands MDWCA	water	81,000
Dona Ana	La Mesa MDWCA	water	2,520,000
Dona Ana	La Union MDWCA	water project	45,000
Dona Ana	Sunland Park	wastewater	2,520,000
Eddy	Cottonwood rural water coop (MDWCA)	water project	270,000
Guadalupe	Los Sisneros MDWCA	water project	81,000
Guadalupe	Puerto de Luna MDWC & SWA	water lines	206,100
Luna	Deming	water project	450,000
Luna	Deming/Luna county	water project	900,000
Otero	La Luz MDWCA	water/wastewater project	180,000
Otero	Pineywoods Estates water assoc	water project	26,100
Quay	Logan	wastewater project	90,000
Quay	San Jon	water project	900,000
Quay	Tucumcari	wastewater project	183,756
Quay	Tucumcari	water project	157,861
Rio Arriba	Abiquiu MDWCA	water project	163,260
Rio Arriba	Alcalde MDWCA	water project	4,307,344
Rio Arriba	Barranco MDWCA	water project	312,030
Rio Arriba	Chama	water	252,720
Rio Arriba	Dixon MDWCA	water project	300,600
Rio Arriba	Los Ojos MDWCA	water project	154,350
Rio Arriba	Ojo Sarco MDWCA	water project	326,700
Rio Arriba	South Ojo Caliente MDWCA	water project	355,570
Rio Arriba	Tierra Amarilla MDWCA	water project	711,000

County	Entity	Project	Appropriation
Rio Arriba	Truchas MDWCA	water project	131,760
Rio Arriba	Upper Canoncito MDWCA	water	270,000
Roosevelt	Floyd	water project	225,000
San Juan	Blanco WUA	water project	765,000
San Juan	Bloomfield	wastewater project	342,000
San Juan	Bloomfield	water feasibility study	27,000
San Juan	Northstar MDWCA & SWA	water	821,919
San Miguel	Aurora community water system	water project	81,900
San Miguel	Gonzales Ranch com water sys	water project	428,490
San Miguel	Las Vegas	wastewater project	2,277,000
San Miguel	Las Vegas	water project	900,000
San Miguel	Pecos independent schools	wastewater project	13,796
San Miguel	Pecos	wastewater project	117,086
San Miguel	Pecos	water lines	153,952
San Miguel	Sacatosa com water system	water project	80,100
San Miguel	San Jose com water system	water project	90,000
San Miguel	Tecolote com water system	water project	117,000
San Miguel	Villanueva com water system	water project	90,000
Sandoval	Canyon MDWCA	water lines	395,861
Sandoval	Jemez Springs	wastewater	729,000
Sandoval	San Ysidro com water system	water project	91,800
Sandoval	Santo Domingo	water/wastewater project	3,735,000
Sandoval	Sile water system	water project	54,000
Sandoval	Zia	prelim engineering report	26,689
Santa Fe	Canada de los Alamos	water project	67,500
Santa Fe	Cerrillos com water system	water project	97,200
Santa Fe	Chimayo MDWCA	water project	360,000
Santa Fe	Chupadero MDWCA	water project	114,750
Santa Fe	Cuatro Villas MDWCA	water project	787,500
Santa Fe	Cundiyo MDWCA	water project	720,000
Santa Fe	El Vadito de los Cerrillos MDWCA	water project	72,000
Santa Fe	La Bajada com water system	water project	87,300
Santa Fe	La Cienega com water system (MDWCA)	water project	135,000
Sierra	Truth or Consequences	wastewater	675,000
Taos	Cerro East MDWCA	water project	73,800

County	Entity	Project	Appropriation
Taos	El Prado water & sanitation dist	wastewater extension	364,500
Taos	Picuris	wastewater	108,000
Torrance	Encino	water project	360,000
Torrance	Moriarty	wastewater project	396,000
Torrance	Mountainair com water system	water project	92,70
Torrance	Tajique com water system	water project	90,000
Torrance	Tajique MDWCA	water project	747,000
Torrance	Willard com water system	water project	90,000
Valencia	Belen	water/wastewater projects	3,510,000
	Total Projects		39,654,56
	Set-Aside for Emergency Projects		\$ 1,255,43
	Added \$4.00 to the emergency fund to make the projects and bill equal		
	Total Appropriation Request		\$ 40,910,000

and the control of the state of

45TH LEGISLATURE, 1ST SESSION, 2001

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE CONCORDANCE

	Date			,
Chapter		Bil	ll No	. Short Title/Sponsor
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		
1 (pv)	Jan.25	*H	1	FEED BILL, Picraux
2	Feb.28	H	_	AMEND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN ACT, Park
3	Mar.2	*H		INCREASED COSTS OF 2000 ELECTION, Sandoval
4	Mar.6	s		NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL APPROPRIATION, Altamirano
5	Mar.8	s	266	DELAY 1999 ELECTRIC UTILITY RESTRUCTURING ACT, Sanchez, M
6	Mar.12	н		HEIGHT OF MOTORCYCLE HANDLEBARS, Miera
7	Mar.13	*S		FIRE-DAMAGED TREE REMOVAL IN NATIONAL FORESTS, Aragon
8	Mar.13	S		LIVESTOCK CRIMES JURISDICTION, Ingle
9	Mar.13	S		REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, Smith
10	Mar.13	S		RATE OF INTEREST IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, Sanchez, M.
11	Mar.13	S	145	FLOOD PLAIN REGULATION, Ingle
12	Mar.13	S	233	RADIOACTIVE WASTE CONSULTATION TASK FORCE, Kidd
13	Mar.13	S	484	PINK BOLLWORM CONTROL ACT, Papen
14	Mar.13	H	59	PRESCRIPTION CONTRACEPTIVE DRUG COVERAGE, Stewart
15	Mar.13	H		AMEND FAMILY VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT, Stewart
16	Mar.13	H		MANAGED AUDITS, Varela
17	Mar.13	*H		REVOKE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY ON NMFA PROJECTS, Taylor, J.
18	Mar.13	H		SPACE ACTIVITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX DEDUCTION, Gubbels
19	Mar.13	H		AMEND ARROYO FLOOD CONTROL ACT, Taylor, J.G.
20	Mar.13	*H		LIQUID HAULING TANK VEHICLE PERMITS, Whitaker
21	Mar.13	*H		CLARIFY SECURITY FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS, Irwin
22	Mar.13	H	264	AMEND MANUFACTURED HOUSING & ZONING ACT, Taylor, J.G.
23	Mar.13	H		PROMOTE NM APPLES, Salazar
24	Mar.13	H		RIGHT TO PROTEST PROPERTY TAX INCREASE, Miera
25	Mar.13	H		MULTISTATE HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT, Silva
26	Mar.13	H		PUBLIC NOTICE OF WATER APPROPRIATION, Stell
27	Mar.14	S		INSURANCE COVERAGE OF CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS, Feldman
28	Mar.14	S		REMOVE OPEN CONTAINERS EXCEPTION, Sanchez, M.
29	Mar.14	S		PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF DNA EVIDENCE, Sanchez, M.
30	Mar.14	S *CS/S		"SOLE COMMUNITY PROVIDER HOSPITAL" DEFINED, Maes
31	Mar.14	•	366	SAFE HAVEN FOR INFANTS ACT
32	Mar.14	& 		REPEAL COHABITATION LAW, Sanchez, M.
33	Mar.14			INMATE TELEPHONE SERVICES CONTRACTS
34	Mar.14			CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER DUTIES, Sanchez, M.
35	Mar.14			FEMALE INMATE REENTRY DRUG COURT PROGRAM
36	Mar.14			PROMOTE NM APPLES, Martinez
37	Mar.15			AMEND SEVERANCE TAX BONDING ACT, Burpo
38	Mar.15			COMMUTING SHEEP OR GOATS INSPECTION FEES, Williams, W.C.
39	Mar.15	H		COMPLEX ADDITIVE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS INSTITUTE, Varela
. 40	Mar.15	н		NM STATE VETERANS' HOME, Boykin
41	Mar.15			PROHIBIT TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS
42	Mar.15	Н		ISLETA & SANDIA PUEBLOS TAX CREDITS, Taylor, J.G.
43	Mar.15	H		TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN OFF-ROAD FUEL, Whitaker
44	Mar.15	S		PRECINCT BOARD COMPENSATION INCREASE, Duran
45	Mar.15	s		STATE POLICE OFFICER EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS, Payne
46	Mar.15	cs/s		RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS
		35,5	_ •	

45TH LEGISLATURE, 1ST SESSION, 2001

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE CONCORDANCE

Chapter	Date Signed	Bil	l No	. Short Title/Sponsor
47	Mar.15	S	251	CLARIFY USE OF LIMITED DRIVER'S LICENSE, Sanchez, M.
48	Mar.15	s		ALLOW SCHOOL BUSES TO TRANSPORT PUBLIC, Aragon
49	Mar.15	S		IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING, Duran
50	Mar.15	S	353	EXPAND PHARMACISTS' PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY, Ingle
51	Mar.15	CS/S	847	CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS, Altamirano
52	Mar.15	H	658	RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS, Lujan
53	Mar.15	*H	158	NMFA PUBLIC PROJECT LOANS, Taylor, J.G.
54	Mar.15	H	168	LOCAL DEBT SERVICE ACCOUNT CONTRACTS, Burpo
55	Mar.15	H	172	PUBLIC MONEY INTEREST RATE, Burpo
56	Mar.15	H	252	AMEND TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT, Gubbels
57	Mar.15	H		INVESTMENT CREDIT EXTENSION, Lujan
58	Mar.15	Н	484	IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING, Crook
59	Mar.15	Н		YIELD TO EMERGENCY VEHICLES, Godbey
60	Mar.15	H		INSURANCE FRAUD FUND APPROPRIATION, Stewart
61	Mar.15	H		SCHOOL BOND ELECTIONS, Russell
62	Mar.15	S		CHANGE HOME SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS, Sanchez, M.
63	Mar.15	S		GAME & FISH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS & FEES, Payne
64 (pv)	Mar.16	CS/H		GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT OF 2001
6 F	M 10		al	OF A D T EVER CALL CONTROL TO A 2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2
65 66	Mar.16 Mar.16			CLARIFY CALL CENTER TAXATION, Rodella
67	Mar.16	H *H		PROTECTION FOR AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES, Begaye
68	Mar.16	"H		NONDOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL, Taylor, T.C. RETAINAGE ACT, Ruiz
69	Mar.17	H		AMEND ELECTRONIC AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS, Mohorovic
70	Apr.2	S		ACADEMIC COMPETITIONS, Carraro
71	Apr.2	s		MAGISTRATE JUDGE PRO TEMPORE COMPENSATION, Leavell
72	Apr.2	s		CANCEL DECEASED PERSON'S VOTER REGISTRATION, Rawson
73	Apr.2	S		TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, Cravens
74	Apr.2	s		CERTAIN POWERS TO CONSERVATION OFFICERS, Lyons
75	Apr.2	s		FREIGHT COSTS OF STATE AGENCIES, Martinez
76	Apr.2	s		REGULATE PROCESSORS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, Ingle
77	Apr.2	S	584	JURISDICTIONAL AMOUNT FOR CIVIL ACTIONS, Adair
78	Apr.2	s	621	EXTRATERRITORIAL ZONING, Rawson
79	Apr.2	S	695	RADIO DISPATCHER TRAINING PROGRAM, Cisneros
80	Apr.2	·s	3	TRAINING ACADEMY USE FEE FUND, Fidel
81	Apr.2	CS/S	35	EXCEPTIONS TO CRUELTY TO ANIMALS PROVISION
82	Apr.2	*S	101	NEWBORN HEARING TESTING REQUIRED, Rodriguez
83	Apr.2	S		ALLOW HOSPITAL NURSES TO PRONOUNCE DEATH, Hurt
84	Apr.2	S	117	FUNERAL SERVICE PRACTITIONERS, Duran
85	Apr.2	S		ACKNOWLEDGE TAXPAYERS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Boitano
86	Apr.2	CS/S		ALCOHOL & GAMING DIVISION POWERS & DUTIES
87	Apr.2	S		REDUCE COMPENSATION FOR DRUG-RELATED INJURIES, Kidd
88	Apr.2	CS/S		PRIMARY LIABILITY FOR VEHICLE INSURANCE
89	Apr.2	S		UNLAWFUL POSSESSION BY A FELON, Ingle
90	Apr.2	S		AMEND NM INSURANCE CODE, Leavell
91	Apr.2	*S		LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT OF LOTTERY, Smith
92	Apr.2	CS/S	400	ASSAULT OR BATTERY UPON SPORTS OFFICIAL

45TH LEGISLATURE, 1ST SESSION, 2001

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE CONCORDANCE

Chapter	Date Signed	Bil	l No	. Short Title/Sponsor
93	Apr.2	S	446	GREEN ZIA PROGRAM, Feldman
94	Apr.2	s	489	RENTAL CAR INSURANCE LIMITED PRODUCER LICENSE, Leavell
95	Apr.2	S		NEW BERNALILLO COUNTY METRO COURT FACILITY, Payne
96	Apr.2	*CS/S	566	AMEND MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT
97	Apr.2	*S	677	AMEND 1999 PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY ACT, Kidd
98	Apr.2	- S	796	GRAND JURY ASSISTANCE, Ingle
99	Apr.2	H	13	FEDERAL JUDGE TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGES, Thompson
100	Apr.2	H	32	EXTEND BOARD OF BARBERS & COSMETOLOGISTS, Wallace
101	Apr.2	H		WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT, Stewart
102	Apr.2	H.	221	CONTINUED COLLECTION OF COURT AUTOMATION FEES, Herrera
103	Apr.2	H		RADIOACTIVE CONSULTATION TASK FORCE, Wallace
104	Apr.2	H		MAGISTRATE RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Rios
105	Apr.2	Н		INSPECTION OF ABSENTEE BALLOT REGISTER, Rodella
106	Apr.2	Н		TIME TO VOTE IN TRIBAL & PUEBLO ELECTIONS, Madalena
107	Apr.2	H		CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE PROVISIONS, Martinez
108	Apr.2	H		MAINTAIN STATE BUILDINGS, Boykin
109	Apr.2	H		DEPOSIT RECOUNTS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE, Sandoval
110	Apr.2	H		AMEND ENHANCED 911 ACT, Stell
111	Apr.2	*H		TRIBAL GOVERNMENT LICENSE PLATES, Madalena
112	Apr.2	Н		LIQUOR EXCISE TAX TO LOCAL DWI GRANT FUND, Varela
113	Apr.2	H 		UNIFORM PRINCIPAL & INCOME ACT, Martinez
114	Apr.2	H		CHILD-CUSTODY JURISDICTION & ENFORCEMENT ACT, Martinez
115	Apr.2	CS/H		INMATE TELEPHONE SERVICES CONTRACTS
116	Apr.2	*H		NMFA FUND PRIVATE COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS, Taylor, J.G.
117	Apr.2	H		REVISE PRC RULEMAKING PROCEDURES, Martinez
118	Apr.2	H		"RESIDENT STUDENT" DEFINED, Marquardt
119	Apr.2	H H		MEDICAL & CLINICAL RECORDS ACCESS, Marquardt
120 121	Apr.2	H H		EXCEPTION TO OPEN CONTAINER LAW, Larranaga
122	Apr.2 Apr.2	H		MASSAGE THERAPY PRACTICE ACT EXEMPTIONS, Miera
123		H		BOARD OF FINANCE APPROVAL ON SALES & TRADES, Burpo AMEND MOTOR VEHICLE SALES FINANCE ACT, Rodella
123	Apr.2 Apr.2	H		ENFORCE DISABLED PARKING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, Rios
125	Apr.2	H		REQUIREMENT EXCEPTION FOR NAME CHANGE, Picraux
126	Apr.2	Н		EXEMPT CERTAIN BOND INCOME FROM TAXATION, Burpo
127	Apr.2	н		CAMPING, RECREATIONAL & TRAVEL TRAILERS, Silva
128	Apr.2	H		SENTENCING HEARINGS FOR CAPITAL FELONY CASES, Beam
129	Apr.2	H		CHILD-CARE REIMBURSEMENT DUTIES, Russell
130	Apr.2	H		WRONGFUL DEATH JUDGMENTS, Crook
131	Apr.2	H		UNIFORM ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS ACT, Park
132	Apr.2	*H		SAFE HAVEN ACT, Gubbels
133	Apr.2	H		AMEND AIR QUALITY CONTROL ACT, Heaton
134	Apr.2	H		NAVAJO COAL SALES GROSS RECEIPTS TAX CREDIT, Whitaker
135	Apr.2	H		CONTRIBUTIONS OF INVENTORY TAX DEDUCTION, Hobbs
136	Apr.2	CS/H		MANDATORY TESTING FOR VIRAL HEPATITIS
137	Apr.2	н		AMEND NURSING PRACTICE ACT, Picraux
138	Apr.2	CS/H		THEFT OF IDENTITY
139	Apr.2	H		UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE-SECURED TRANSACTIONS, Martinez
		**		ONLY ONLY CONTRACTIONS, MAILTIMEZ

Chapter	Date Signed	Bill	No.	. Short Title/Sponsor
140	Apr.2	*H	338	AMEND LITTER CONTROL & BEAUTIFICATION ACT, Saavedra
140	Apr.2	н		CREDIT FOR UNEXPIRED REGISTRATION FEE, Godbey
141	Apr.2	H		STATE AGENCY AUDIT COSTS, Thompson
142	Apr.2	CS/H		STATE ENGINEER ENFORCEMENT POWERS
143	Apr.2	Н		BATTERY AGAINST HOUSEHOLD MEMBER PENALTIES, Martinez
	-	CS/H		ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD ALTERNATES
145 146	Apr.2 Apr.2	н СБ/П		AMEND ELECTION CODE, Sandoval
	-	H		COUNTY ORDERS FOR PAYMENT, Burpo
147	Apr.2	H		DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT TESTING & REPORTING, Wallace
148	Apr.2	H		UPDATE ENDOWED CARE CEMETERY ACT, Larranaga
149	Apr.2	CS/H		EXCAVATION NEAR PIPELINES
150	Apr.2	C5/H		CLARIFY NIGHT SKY PROTECTION ACT PROVISIONS, Gubbels
151	Apr.2	H		ALTER STATE FAIR DEBT LIMIT, Burpo
152	Apr.2	H		5-YEAR AGREEMENT FOR PRIVATE JAIL CONTRACTORS, Knauer
153	Apr.2	Н		AIRPORTS ELIGIBLE FOR AVIATION FUNDING, Taylor, T.C.
154	Apr.2	H		AMEND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS ACT, Gubbels
155	Apr.2			STATE INSPECTORS, King
156	Apr.2	H H		AMEND ORGANIC COMMODITY ACT, Luna
157	Apr.2			TOWED VEHICLE REGISTRATION EXCEPTION, Godbey
158	Apr.2	H		FEDERAL LITIGATION APPROPRIATION, Hobbs
159	Apr.2	CS/H *S		WAIVER OF INTEREST FOR CERTAIN TAX RETURNS, Griego
160	Apr.3			CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS
161	Apr.3	CS/S S		OPEN ADOPTIONS, Komadina
162	Apr.3	CS/S		REAL ESTATE LICENSE CHANGES
163	Apr.3	*S		WATER PROJECT FINANCE ACT, Lyons
164	Apr.3	S		MANDATORY SUPPLEMENTAL READING INSTRUCTION, Sanchez, B.
165	Apr.3	*S		ACQUIRE VARIOUS STATE OFFICE BUILDINGS, Fidel
166	Apr.3	cs/s		KINSHIP GUARDIANSHIP ACT
167	Apr.3	CS/S H		EVEN START FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM, Miera
168	Apr.3			PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OVERSIGHT ACT
169	Apr.3	CS/H et		PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL PACILITIES OVERSIGHT ACT
170	Apr.3	H	143	RATE OF FINES REDUCED FOR JAILS, Beam
171	Apr.3	H		COUNTY & MUNICIPAL GAS TAX DISTRIBUTION, Lujan
172	Apr.3	CS/H		USE OF COUNTY CORRECTIONAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
1,2		•	al	
173	Apr.3	H		COUNTY PROPERTY VALUATION FUND, Miera
174	Apr.3	Н	-	"RESIDENT CONTRACTOR" DEFINED, Varela
175	Apr.3	н		AMEND CIGARETTE TAX ACT, Rodella
176	Apr.3	H		WAIVE IMPACT FEE FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, Varela
177	Apr.3	H		CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC LIABILITY FUND, Bratton
178	Apr.3	. н		DA AS PROSECUTOR IN TRIBAL COURT, Madalena
178	Apr.3	H		MUNICIPAL UTILITY PERMANENT FUND, Heaton
180	Apr.3	H		SPECIAL MOTORCYCLE PLATES FOR DISABLED, Miera
		H		"PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM" DEFINED, King
181	Apr.3	H		ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS, Thompson
182	Apr.3	H		RAISE COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AGE, Knauer
183	Apr.3			ELIGIBILITY FOR RURAL JOB TAX CREDIT, Heaton
184	Apr.3	H	03/	ENIGIBILIT FOR KORAN DOD TAK CREDIT, RESCON

Chapter	Date Signed	Bill No. Short Title/Sponsor				
185	Apr.3	Н	838	NMIMT CLASSROOM FACILITIES OUTSIDE SOCORRO, Heaton		
186	Apr.3	s	146	DWI GRANT COUNCIL DESIGNEES, Smith		
187	Apr.3	S	155	MISSING CHILD NOTIFICATION WITHIN 24 HOURS, Garcia		
188	Apr.3	S	231	RESPIRATORY CARE PROVIDERS, Altamirano		
189	Apr.3	S	320	PERMIT SALE OF HYPODERMIC SYRINGES, Maes		
190	Apr.3	S	387	INVESTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT FUND, Campos		
191	Apr.3	S	499	REQUIRE SAFETY BELT USE, Robinson		
192	Apr.3	s	616	REHAB FOR LICENSE TO WORK AT RACETRACKS, Sanchez, M.		
193	Apr.3	· s	636	HISPANIC CULTURE DAY, Altamirano		
194	Apr.3	S	685	DIRECT PAYMENT TO HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS, Rawson		
195	Apr.3	s	704	USE OF STATE PENITENTIARY FOR MOTION PICTURES, Robinson		
196	Apr.3	S	711	FREE USE OF STATE BUILDINGS FOR FILMS, Robinson		
197	Apr.3	S	753	REVISE CONDUCT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, Campos		
198	Apr.3	*S	192	GROSS RECEIPTS DISTRIBUTION TO AVIATION FUND, Altamirano		
199	Apr.3	S	214	STATE OFFICE BUILDING ACQUISITION BONDING ACT, Fidel		
200	Apr.3	S	331	BUSINESS LAW MODERNIZATION, Maes		
201	Apr.3	S	348	JUDICIAL NEUTRAL CORNER PROGRAM, Carraro		
202	Apr.3	S	352	PROMULGATE PRIVACY RULES, Leavell		
203	Apr.3	*S		AMEND EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT ACT, Griego		
204	Apr.3	S		CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS DUTIES, Feldman		
205	Apr.3	S		TRIBAL LIBRARIES ENDOWMENT FUND, Tsosie		
206	Apr.3	S		SERVICE CONTRACT REGULATION ACT, Leavell		
207	Apr.3	S		LIMIT NEW DOMESTIC WATER WELL DRILLING, Cisneros		
208	Apr.3	*S		GAMING MACHINES THAT ACCEPT CURRENCY, Ingle		
209	Apr.3	S		SHIPROCK ANIMAL CONTROL, Pinto		
210	Apr.3	*CS/S		NAVAJO NATION RIGHT-OF-WAY AGREEMENTS		
211	Apr.3	S		LIMIT LIABILITY UNDER JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS, Jennings		
212	Apr.3	cs/s		CHILD PASSENGER RESTRAINTS		
213	Apr.3	CS/S		DEPREDATION HUNTS & FEES		
214	Apr.3	s s		AMEND CRIME VICTIMS REPARATION ACT, Aragon		
215	Apr.3	S		AMEND UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT, McSorley		
216	Apr.3	S		REAL ESTATE BROKER'S LICENSE REQUIREMENTS, Boitano		
217	Apr.3	CS/S		MUSEUM PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION, Maes		
218	Apr.3	•		RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT & FREE SPEECH		
219	Apr.3	•		CONCEALED HANDGUN CARRY ACT		
220	Apr.3			CREATE JOINT INTERIM REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE, Sandoval		
221	Apr.3	Н		NM TRRIGATION WORKS CONSTRUCTION FUND LOANS, Lujan		
222	Apr.3	H		UNLAWFUL ACTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS, Martinez		
223	Apr.3			SELF-INSURANCE HEALTH CARE ACT		
224	Apr.3	H		VICTIM PRESENT AT OFFENDER'S PAROLE HEARING, Garcia, M.P		
225	Apr.3	Н		AMEND HEALTH FACILITY RECEIVERSHIP ACT, Marquardt		
226	Apr.3	*H		HANDICAPPED HOUSING, Picraux		
227	Apr.3	Н		UNIFORM ARBITRATION ACT, Martinez		
228	Apr.3	*H		ADMINISTERING OPIOID ANTAGONISTS, Knauer		
229	Apr.3	H		INSURANCE CARRIER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, Stewart		
230	Apr.3	Н		SEQUESTERING CERTAIN TAX PAYMENTS, Burpo		
231	Apr.3	*H	907	MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM FUNDING ACT, Taylor, J.G.		

Chapter	Date Signed	Bil	l No	. Short Title/Sponsor
232	Apr.3	Н	911	SCHOOL BUS ACCIDENTS, Rodella
233	Apr.3	Н	931	UPDATE VOTING SYSTEMS STATUTES, Cordova
234	Apr.3	Н	932	SIZE OF NOMINATING PETITIONS, Cordova
235	Apr.3	H	938	NM YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS, Park
236	Apr.3	H	941	TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ON DEATH DEED, Park
237	Apr.3	*H	943	APPOINTMENT OF EXEMPT EMPLOYEES, Townsend
238	Apr.4	H	12	VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM REPORTING, Thompson
239	Apr.4	Н	16	STUDENT ENROLLMENT OR RE-ENROLLMENT DENIAL, Townsend
240	Apr.4	H	127	AMEND WATER QUALITY ACT, Larranaga
241	Apr.4	H	171	INVESTMENT OF SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT FUND, Burpo
242	Apr.4	H	386	CLARIFY USE OF LIMITED DRIVER'S LICENSE, Miera
243	Apr.4	H	673	SPECIAL MOTORCYCLE PLATES FOR VETERANS, Miera
244	Apr.4	H	151	STUDENT ENROLLMENT OR RE-ENROLLMENT DENIAL, Stewart
245	Apr.4	H	296	CLARIFY PRC TERMS & DUTIES, Thompson
246	Apr.4	H	351	BUREAU OF MINES & MINERAL RESOURCES, Tripp
247	Apr.4	H	405	PUBLIC FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACT, Burpo
248	Apr.4	H		PUBLIC CELEBRATION PERMITS FOR SMALL BREWERS, Taylor, J.G
249	Apr.4	CS/H	619	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR TRIBAL EMPLOYEES
250	Apr.4	S	181	AMEND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACT, Fidel
251	Apr.4	· S	199	AMEND MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY & LOAN BROKER ACT, Sanchez, M
252	Apr.4	S	232	PERMANENT FUND INVESTMENTS, Altamirano
253	Apr.4	S		CHANGE DEADLINE FOR DELINQUENT TAX PAYMENT, Campos
254	Apr.4	H		CHANGE DEADLINE FOR DELINQUENT TAX PAYMENT, Williams, W.C
255	Apr.4	H		TEACHER CERTIFICATION READING COURSES, King
256	Apr.4	*H		RACETRACK GAMING PURSE FUNDS, Martinez
257	Apr.4	H		MARCHING BAND AS PHYSICAL ED REQUIREMENT, Crook
258	Apr.4	Н		AMEND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUND ACT, Varela
259	Apr.4	*H		REGULATION OF COMMUTER VANPOOLS, Picraux
260	Apr.4	S		PUBLIC CELEBRATION PERMITS FOR SMALL BREWERS, Altamirano
261	Apr.4	S		READING COURSES FOR TEACHER CERTIFICATION, Lopez
262	Apr.4	CS/S		REDUCE TAX ON FRATERNAL GAMING LICENSEE
263	Apr.4	S		INCREASE ORIENTAL MEDICINE LICENSING FEES, Sanchez, M.
264	Apr.4	H		AMEND MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY & LOAN BROKER ACT, Martinez
265	Apr.4	Н		AMEND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACT, Larranaga
266	Apr.4	H		"PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER" DEFINED, Miera
267	Apr.4	H		WATER QUALITY CONTROL COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP, Gubbels
268	Apr.4	* H		SALARY INCREASE FOR CERTAIN NATIONAL GUARD, Godbey
269	Apr.4	Н		NATIONAL GUARD SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, Godbey
270	Apr.4			AMEND EDUCATION TRUST ACT, Picraux
271	Apr.4	S		PAY INCREASE FOR CERTAIN NATIONAL GUARD, Payne
272	Apr.4	S		AMEND INDIGENT HOSPITAL & COUNTY HEALTH CARE, Jennings
273	Apr.4	S		AMEND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUND ACT, Lyons
274	Apr.4	S		NATIONAL GUARD SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, Garcia
275	Apr.4	S		CHANGE NAME OF SPACE CENTER DIVISION, Duran
276	Apr.4	S		EXPAND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS, Campos
277	Apr.4	S		CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS, Sanchez, M.
278	Apr.4	H	763	CHANGE NAME OF SPACE CENTER DIVISION, Vaughn

Chapter	Date c Signed Bill No. Short Title/Sponsor					
279	Apr.4	н	767	CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS, Martinez		
280	Apr.4	н		"SOLE COMMUNITY PROVIDER HOSPITAL" DEFINED, Varela		
281	Apr.4	S		AMEND WATER QUALITY ACT, Wilson		
282	Apr.4	, S	438	ADDITIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEE, Hurt		
283	Apr.4	S		RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT WITH CONTINUED BENEFITS, Nava		
284	Apr.4	S		TAX DEDUCTION ON CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL & SALE, Adair		
285	Apr.5	H	35	IMPLEMENT FLEXIBLE SCHOOL CALENDARS, Miera		
286	Apr.5	H	39	ASSESS TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAMS, Heaton		
287	Apr.5	H	47	BEGINNING TEACHERS MENTORSHIP PROGRAM, Picraux		
288	Apr.5	H		TEACHER LOAN FOR SERVICE ACT, Hamilton		
289	Apr.5	H	74	IMPROVE STUDENTS' READING PROFICIENCIES, Stewart		
290	Apr.5	H		UNIFORM DISCLAIMER OF PROPERTY INTERESTS ACT, Park		
291	Apr.5	CS/H		EXEMPT COUNTY HOSPITAL FROM PROCUREMENT CODE		
292	Apr.5	H		AMEND PROCUREMENT CODE, Varela		
293	Apr.5	H		REGIONAL EDUCATION COOPERATIVES, Williams, W.C.		
294	Apr.5	*H		NMFA ACQUISITION FOR LEASE, Taylor, J.G.		
295	Apr.5	. Н		AMEND NEW MEXICO WORKS ACT, Varela		
296	Apr.5	. Н		FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS, Heaton		
297	Apr.5	H		EXTEND APPLICABILITY OF INSURANCE FRAUD ACT, Stewart		
298	Apr.5	Н		INTRASTATE PIPELINE SAFETY, Heaton		
299	Apr.5	S		ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATION, Boitano		
300	Apr.5	S		ALL NET REVENUE TO LOTTERY TUITION FUND, Sanchez, M.		
301	Apr.5	*S		MUNICIPAL LIABILITY FOR CEMETERIES, Jennings		
302	Apr.5	S		CHANGE CERTAIN INSURANCE FEES, Leavell		
303	Apr.5	S		UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY APPLICATIONS, Payne		
304 305	Apr.5	S		CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALISTS, Jennings		
305 306	Apr.5 Apr.5	S CS/S		PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ACT, Fidel		
300	Apr.5	C3/5 &	194	ADDITIONAL DONA ANA MAGISTRATES & CLERKS		
307	Apr.5	s S		DIDIAL OF CREMATION EXPENSES FOR THE TORNE PARTY		
307 308	Apr.5	Š		BURIAL OR CREMATION EXPENSES FOR INDIGENT, Rodriguez		
309	Apr.5	S		INSURANCE OR MEDICARE FOR HEMOPHILIA PATIENTS, Altamirano SALE OF TITLE INSURANCE BY CHARTERED BANKS, Leavell		
310	Apr.5	S		AMEND HEALTH INSURANCE ALLIANCE ACT, Leavell		
311	Apr.5	*CS/S		ANESTHESIOLOGIST ASSISTANTS ACT		
312	Apr.5	S S		PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS FINANCING, Fidel		
313	Apr.5	н		SCHOOLS TO REPORT FEDERAL FUND EXPENDITURES, Begaye		
314	Apr.5	. н		PREGNANCY TREATMENT FOR MINORS, Beam		
315	Apr.5	н		TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, Godbey		
316	Apr.5	н -		AMEND SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT, Burpo		
317	Apr.5	н		DISPOSITION OF STATE PROPERTY, Sanchez		
318	Apr.5	CS/H		PERMITS FOR ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITIES		
319	Apr.5	Н		PROPERTY CONTROL ACT, Burpo		
320	Apr.5	H		RATE OF INTEREST IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, Cordova		
	Apr.5	*H		AMEND PROPERTY TAX CODE, Lujan		
322	Apr.5	H		ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION INTERSTATE COMPACT, Martinez		
	_					
323	Apr.5	H	701	REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT OF USED OIL, Bratton		

Chapter	Date Signed	Ві	ll No	. Short Title/Sponsor
325	Apr.5	S	333	ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS, Leavell
326	Apr.5	S	392	AMEND NEW MEXICO WORKS ACT, Lopez
327	Apr.5			PREGNANCY TREATMENT FOR MINORS, Komadina
328	Apr.5	*S	516	COUNTY EDUCATION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, Cisneros
329	Apr.5	S	541	ALLOCATION OF NONRESIDENT BORDER INCOME, Nava
330	Apr.5	*S	628	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT EXPANSION, Altamirano
331	Apr.5	S	673	READING & WRITING TESTING REQUIREMENTS, Campos
332	Apr.5	S	714	NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATES, Papen
333	Apr.5	*FLS/S	719	CREATE EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT FUND
334	Apr.5	S	797	GAMING ACTIVITIES AT RACETRACKS, Campos
335	Apr.5	S	71	RETIREE HEALTH CARE CONTRIBUTION LEVELS, Altamirano
336	Apr.5	S	326	STATE TRUST LAND IMPROVEMENTS, Smith
337	Apr.5	s	139	INVESTMENT CREDIT & DOUBLE-WEIGHTED SALES, Cisneros
338 (pv)	Apr.5	*CS/S	167	PUBLIC SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY
339	Apr.5	S	345	PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR SCHOOLS, Rawson
340	Apr.5	CS/S	68	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' SALARY INCREASES
341	Apr.5	H	284	LIVESTOCK CRIMES JURISDICTION, Stell
342	Apr.5	H	708	LOCAL COUNTY ROAD ASSESSMENTS, Regensberg
343	Apr.5	H	743	NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATES, Marquardt
344 (pv)	Apr.5	H	997	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, Coll
345	Apr.5	*H		NMFA WATER & WASTEWATER PROJECT GRANTS, Taylor, J.G.
346	Apr.5	H		PATENT & COPYRIGHT ACT, Martinez
347	Apr.5	S	369	MARITAL STATUS AS PROTECTED CATEGORY, Sanchez, M.
348	Apr.5	H	753	CHARTER SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION LIMITATIONS, Vigil
349	Apr.5	Н		EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT, Russell
350	Apr.5	Н		AMEND PUBLIC SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION FORMULA, Gonzales
351	Apr.6	CS/H	878	CONSOLIDATED PURCHASING
352	Apr.6	S	375	MEDICAL INSURANCE POOL ACT, Ingle
Constitu	utional A	mendments		
C.A. :	1	SJR 1		PHASE IN PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION FOR VETS, CA, Jennings
C.A.	2	SJR 10		CLARIFY RIGHT TO VOTE PROHIBITIONS, CA, Jennings
C.A.	3	SJR 21		DESIGNATION OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, CA, Sanchez, M.
C.A.	4 ,	SJR 22	٠.	ALLOW NON-CITIZENS TO OWN LAND, CA, McSorley
C.A. !	5	HJR 5		PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION FOR DISABLED VETS, CA, Garcia, M.
	6	HJR 10		INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CA, Lujan
	7	HJR 16		LEGAL HOLIDAY IN HONOR OF CESAR CHAVEZ, CA, Garcia, M.P.
	8	HJR 18		VIETNAM VETERANS' SCHOLARSHIPS, CA, Sandoval
	9	HJR 27		STATE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, CA, Silva

Vetoed Bills

CS/H		LOTTERY TUITION SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING
& 2		
H	23	
H		STATE COMPTROLLER & OFFICE CREATED, Varela
H		AMEND EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Lujan
H		PRECINCT BOARD COMPENSATION INCREASE, Silva
H		STUDENT ENHANCEMENT ACT, Picraux
H		CHANGE AT-RISK INDEX CALCULATION, Picraux
H		AMEND MEDICAID PROVIDER ACT, Coll
H		PURCHASE SERVICE CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE, Garcia, M.P.
H	85	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES IN STATE MUSEUMS, Wright
H	86	RAISE EXPENDITURE CAP ON SHTD FUNDS, Varela
H	87	STATE FINANCIAL CONTROL & AUDITS, Varela
CS/H		AMEND PER DIEM & MILEAGE ACT
& 9		
H	91	ONGARD SERVICE CENTER CREATED, Varela
*H		ONE-BUS CONTRACTORS STATUS CHANGE, Rodella
H		UNIFORM TRUST CODE, Park
	117	CERTIFIED MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY POLICY, Martinez
	118	NO ADDITIONAL FEE FOR FIRST-TIME INSURED, Martinez
	126	SPORT SHOOTING RANGE ACT, Larranaga
	137	BOARD OF REGENTS MANDATORY TRAINING, Beam
	152	AMEND EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT ACT, Stapleton
*CS/H		CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS
	156	ADDITIONAL NOTICE OF WATER RIGHTS, Lujan
	165	EXTEND GO BONDS TIME LIMIT FOR SCHOOLS, Burpo
	192	INCREASE TIRE RECYCLING FEES, Heaton
	211	MEDICAID MANAGED CARE PROGRAM EXCLUSIONS, Knauer
	215	ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS, Saavedra
CS/H		PRESERVE ACEQUIA & DITCH WATER RIGHTS
& 57 		
	268	NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL APPROPRIATION, Taylor, J.P.
H	302	PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT FOR SENIORS, Picraux
		PREVENT YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS, Beam
	343	INCREASE STATE MINIMUM WAGE, Park
	349	IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING, Cordova
*H	356	AMEND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT ACT, Varela
Н	357	
H	379	AMEND SEVERANCE TAX BONDING ACT, Coll
H	390	CREATE EQUAL PAY TASK FORCE, Stewart
H	454	STATE TRUST LAND IMPROVEMENTS, Nunez
H	469	AMEND EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT ACT, Tripp
H	481	MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES, Taylor, T.C.
H	491	COVERAGE FOR CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN, Knauer
*H	496	MORA COUNTY EMERGENCY DISASTER RELIEF, Regensberg
H	499	CONTROL OF PINK BOLLWORM INFESTATION, Nunez
H	509	CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, Silva

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE CONCORDANCE

Vetoed Bills

era
:I'd
c, J.G.
1
t .
a
ıх
n.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE CONCORDANCE

Vetoed Bills

*CS/S	307	EDUCATION REFORM APPROPRIATION ACT
CS/S	308	PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORMS
et al		
*S	342	HEALTHCARE FINANCE ACT, Altamirano
S	354	FLORAL PRODUCTS GROSS RECEIPTS EXEMPTION, Romero
S	357	COMMUTING SHEEP OR GOATS INSPECTION FEES, Campos
s	381	LEGAL NOTICES, Feldman
cs/s	413	HEALTH CARE COVERAGE OF UNMARRIED DEPENDENTS
cs/s	418	EXPAND MEDICAID FOR CERTAIN CUSTODIAL PARENTS
s	420	AMEND JUDICIAL RETIREMENT ACT, Aragon
s	432	OFFICE OF MEDICAID IN SCHOOLS, Sanchez, M.
s	450	INCREASE SALARIES OF ELECTED STATE OFFICERS, Altamirano
s	476	INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY COLLEGES, Jennings
s	477	LONG-TERM CARE ADMINISTRATORS ACT, Sanchez, M.
s	480	MAXIMIZE FEDERAL MATCHING FUNDS FOR HEALTH, Lopez
cs/s	490	AMEND UNIFORM HEALTH-CARE DECISIONS ACT
s	503	ACUITY-BASED STAFFING ACT, Sanchez, M.
S	551	GOVERNMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT, Lopez
S	563	WALLET-SIZE BIRTH CERTIFICATE REPLICAS, Payne
S	567	INCREASE LOCAL HOSPITAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, Smith
S	624	CONVENTION CENTER FINANCING ACT, Garcia
S	641	SEPARATE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, Feldman
S	648	CONSULT LEGISLATURE FOR MEDICAID CHANGES, Aragon
s	657	JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FOR METRO COURT JUDGES, Payne
S	660	ANNUAL SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING, Campos
S	661	PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSESSMENT & ACCREDITATION, Campos
s	662	MIDDLE SCHOOL CLASSIFICATION, Campos
S	672	GENERATION PLANT/TRANSMISSION LINES LOCATION, Hurt
*S	691	COAL-FIRED ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANT STUDY, Jennings
S	692	IN-PLANT TRAINING FUNDS SELECTION CRITERIA, Jennings
S	718	MEDICAID MANAGED CARE PREMIUMS, Komadina
S	733	MEDICAID PAYMENT RATES & ELIGIBILITY, Jennings
S	736	CHOICE OF CASE MANAGEMENT AGENCY FOR DISABLED, Komadina
S	740	SPECIAL PLATES FOR RETIRED NATIONAL GUARD, Papen
CS/S	742	PROHIBIT TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS
FLS/S	744	LIMITED OUT-OF-STATE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
*CS/S	763	HIGHER RATE OF OCCUPANCY TAX
<i>₹4</i> S	771	RETIRED FIREFIGHTERS' SPECIAL LICENSE PLATE, Griego
s	774	HAZARDOUS DUTY MEMBER COVERAGE PLAN, Maes
CS/S	788	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR TRIBAL EMPLOYEES
cs/s	855	MUNICIPAL SEWER & WATER UTILITIES, Aragon
*CS/S	856	STATE JUDICIAL STUDY COMMITTEE, Aragon
		•

Bill	No.	Chapter	Short	Tit:	le/	Sponsor
------	-----	---------	-------	------	-----	---------

```
1 1(pv) FEED BILL, Picraux
  *H
       2 64 (pv) GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT OF 2001
CS/H
et al
                 AMEND PUBLIC SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION FORMULA, Gonzales
       9 350
  H
                 VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM REPORTING, Thompson
  Н
      12 238
      13 99
                 FEDERAL JUDGE TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGES, Thompson
  H
                 STUDENT ENROLLMENT OR RE-ENROLLMENT DENIAL, Townsend
      16 239
  Η
                 AMEND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN ACT, Park
      17 2
  Η
      22 Veto LOTTERY TUITION SCHOLARSHIP FUNDING
CS/H
  28
      23 Veto AMEND ENROLLMENT GROWTH PROGRAM UNITS, Gonzales
  Η
      26 Veto STATE COMPTROLLER & OFFICE CREATED, Varela
  Н
      29 Veto
                 AMEND EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Lujan
  H
                 PRECINCT BOARD COMPENSATION INCREASE, Silva
      31 Veto
  Η
                 EXTEND BOARD OF BARBERS & COSMETOLOGISTS, Wallace
  Η
      32 100
                 EVEN START FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM, Miera
  Н
      33 168
                 IMPLEMENT FLEXIBLE SCHOOL CALENDARS, Miera
      35 285
  Η
                ASSESS TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAMS, Heaton
      39 286
  Η
                 TRIBAL GOVERNMENT LICENSE PLATES, Madalena
  *H
      41 111
                 STUDENT ENHANCEMENT ACT, Picraux
  H
      46 Veto
      47 287
                 BEGINNING TEACHERS MENTORSHIP PROGRAM, Picraux
  Η
                 CHANGE AT-RISK INDEX CALCULATION, Picraux
      49 Veto
  Η
                 PRESCRIPTION CONTRACEPTIVE DRUG COVERAGE, Stewart
  Н
      59 14
                 AMEND MEDICAID PROVIDER ACT, Coll
  Н
      60 Veto
                 TEACHER LOAN FOR SERVICE ACT, Hamilton
      68 288
  Η
                 PURCHASE SERVICE CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE, Garcia, M.P.
  Н
      70 Veto
                 IMPROVE STUDENTS' READING PROFICIENCIES, Stewart
      74 289
  H
                 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES IN STATE MUSEUMS, Wright
      85 Veto
  Н
                 RAISE EXPENDITURE CAP ON SHTD FUNDS, Varela
      86 Veto
  Н
                 STATE FINANCIAL CONTROL & AUDITS, Varela
  Н
      87 Veto
                 AMEND PROCUREMENT CODE, Varela
      88 292
  H
               "RESIDENT CONTRACTOR" DEFINED, Varela
      89 174
  H
      90 Veto
                 AMEND PER DIEM & MILEAGE ACT
CS/H
  96
                 ONGARD SERVICE CENTER CREATED, Varela
  Н
      91 Veto
                 LIQUOR EXCISE TAX TO LOCAL DWI GRANT FUND, Varela
  H 103 112
                 AMEND CIGARETTE TAX ACT, Rodella
  H 106 175
                 ONE-BUS CONTRACTORS STATUS CHANGE, Rodella
  *H 108 Veto
                 UNIFORM PRINCIPAL & INCOME ACT, Martinez
  H 109 113
                 CHILD-CUSTODY JURISDICTION & ENFORCEMENT ACT, Martinez
  H 110 114
                 UNIFORM TRUST CODE, Park
  H 111 Veto
                 UNIFORM DISCLAIMER OF PROPERTY INTERESTS ACT, Park
  H 112 290
                 CERTIFIED MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY POLICY, Martinez
   H 117 Veto
                 NO ADDITIONAL FEE FOR FIRST-TIME INSURED, Martinez
   H 118 Veto
                 CLARIFY CALL CENTER TAXATION, Rodella
  *H 119 65
                 PRIVATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OVERSIGHT ACT
CS/H 124 169
et al
  H 126 Pk Veto SPORT SHOOTING RANGE ACT, Larranaga
   H 127 240 AMEND WATER QUALITY ACT, Larranaga
```

Bill No. Chapter Short Title/Sponsor

H	130	15	AMEND FAMILY VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT, Stewart
CS/H	133	115	INMATE TELEPHONE SERVICES CONTRACTS
H	137	Veto	BOARD OF REGENTS MANDATORY TRAINING, Beam
H	138	254	CHANGE DEADLINE FOR DELINQUENT TAX PAYMENT, Williams, W.C.
H	139	293	REGIONAL EDUCATION COOPERATIVES, Williams, W.C.
H	143	170	RATE OF FINES REDUCED FOR JAILS, Beam
		244	STUDENT ENROLLMENT OR RE-ENROLLMENT DENIAL, Stewart
н	152	Veto	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		16	MANAGED AUDITS, Varela
•		Veto	CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS
Н	156	Veto	ADDITIONAL NOTICE OF WATER RIGHTS, Lujan
*H	158	53	
*H		116	
*H	160	345	
*H		17	REVOKE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY ON NMFA PROJECTS, Taylor, J.G.
*H	163	294	NMFA ACQUISITION FOR LEASE, Taylor, J.G.
H	165	Veto	
H	168	54	LOCAL DEBT SERVICE ACCOUNT CONTRACTS, Burpo
H	170	37	
H	171	241	INVESTMENT OF SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT FUND, Burpo
H	172	55	PUBLIC MONEY INTEREST RATE, Burpo
H	174	101	
H	191	117	REVISE PRC RULEMAKING PROCEDURES, Martinez
H	192	Veto	INCREASE TIRE RECYCLING FEES, Heaton
H	194	38	COMMUTING SHEEP OR GOATS INSPECTION FEES, Williams, W.C.
H	210	171	COUNTY & MUNICIPAL GAS TAX DISTRIBUTION, Lujan
H	211	Veto	MEDICAID MANAGED CARE PROGRAM EXCLUSIONS, Knauer
H	215	Veto	ADDITIONAL JUDGESHIPS, Saavedra
. H		130	WRONGFUL DEATH JUDGMENTS, Crook
H		18	SPACE ACTIVITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX DEDUCTION, Gubbels
H		102	CONTINUED COLLECTION OF COURT AUTOMATION FEES, Herrera
H		19	AMEND ARROYO FLOOD CONTROL ACT, Taylor, J.G.
*H	223	20	LIQUID HAULING TANK VEHICLE PERMITS, Whitaker
CS/H	224	172	USE OF COUNTY CORRECTIONAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
et al			
H			RADIOACTIVE CONSULTATION TASK FORCE, Wallace
H	229		COMPLEX ADDITIVE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS INSTITUTE, Varela
H	232		UNIFORM ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS ACT, Park
		104	MAGISTRATE RETIREMENT BENEFITS, Rios
		295	AMEND NEW MEXICO WORKS ACT, Varela
•		218	RIGHT TO PETITION GOVERNMENT & FREE SPEECH
		296	FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS, Heaton
CS/H		Veto	PRESERVE ACEQUIA & DITCH WATER RIGHTS
& 57			
H	250		INSPECTION OF ABSENTEE BALLOT REGISTER, Rodella
*H	251		SAFE HAVEN ACT, Gubbels
H	252	56	AMEND TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT, Gubbels
*H	254		CLARIFY SECURITY FOR PUBLIC DEPOSITS, Irwin
H	258	297	EXTEND APPLICABILITY OF INSURANCE FRAUD ACT, Stewart

Bill No. Chapter Shor	t Title/Sponsor
-----------------------	-----------------

H	260	106	TIME TO VOTE IN TRIBAL & PUEBLO ELECTIONS, Madalena
H	262	107	CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE PROVISIONS, Martinez
H	264	22	AMEND MANUFACTURED HOUSING & ZONING ACT, Taylor, J.G.
H	268	Veto	NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL APPROPRIATION, Taylor, J.P.
CS/H	277	219	CONCEALED HANDGUN CARRY ACT
H	278	133	AMEND AIR QUALITY CONTROL ACT, Heaton
H	279	298	INTRASTATE PIPELINE SAFETY, Heaton
H	281	255	TEACHER CERTIFICATION READING COURSES, King
H	282	66	PROTECTION FOR AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES, Begaye
H	284	341	LIVESTOCK CRIMES JURISDICTION, Stell
H	285	40	NM STATE VETERANS' HOME, Boykin
H		134	NAVAJO COAL SALES GROSS RECEIPTS TAX CREDIT, Whitaker
H	296	245	CLARIFY PRC TERMS & DUTIES, Thompson
H	302	Veto	PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT FOR SENIORS, Picraux
*H	306	220	CREATE JOINT INTERIM REDISTRICTING COMMITTEE, Sandoval
H	307	135	CONTRIBUTIONS OF INVENTORY TAX DEDUCTION, Hobbs
H	308	264	AMEND MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY & LOAN BROKER ACT, Martinez
CS/H	317	138	THEFT OF IDENTITY
H	318	Veto	PREVENT YOUTH ACCESS TO TOBACCO PRODUCTS, Beam
H	319	108	MAINTAIN STATE BUILDINGS, Boykin
H	320	68	RETAINAGE ACT, Ruiz
CS/H	322	291	EXEMPT COUNTY HOSPITAL FROM PROCUREMENT CODE
H	323	313	SCHOOLS TO REPORT FEDERAL FUND EXPENDITURES, Begaye
H	327	109	DEPOSIT RECOUNTS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE, Sandoval
H	334	176	WAIVE IMPACT FEE FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, Varela
CS/H	335	136	MANDATORY TESTING FOR VIRAL HEPATITIS
H	337	137	AMEND NURSING PRACTICE ACT, Picraux
*H	338	140	AMEND LITTER CONTROL & BEAUTIFICATION ACT, Saavedra
H	339	110	AMEND ENHANCED 911 ACT, Stell
H	342	57	INVESTMENT CREDIT EXTENSION, Lujan
H		Veto	INCREASE STATE MINIMUM WAGE, Park
H	349	Veto	IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING, Cordova
H	351	246	BUREAU OF MINES & MINERAL RESOURCES, Tripp
*H	356	Veto	AMEND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT ACT, Varela
H	357	Veto	HEALTH PROVIDER TAXES & HEALTH PLAN CONTRACTS, Heaton
	358		NM IRRIGATION WORKS CONSTRUCTION FUND LOANS, Lujan
H	364	222	UNLAWFUL ACTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS, Martinez
H	368	265	AMEND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACT, Larranaga
H		118	"RESIDENT STUDENT" DEFINED, Marquardt
H	377	119	MEDICAL & CLINICAL RECORDS ACCESS, Marquardt
H	379	Veto	AMEND SEVERANCE TAX BONDING ACT, Coll
H	380	120	EXCEPTION TO OPEN CONTAINER LAW, Larranaga
. Н	386	242	CLARIFY USE OF LIMITED DRIVER'S LICENSE, Miera
H	387		HEIGHT OF MOTORCYCLE HANDLEBARS, Miera
H		Veto	CREATE EQUAL PAY TASK FORCE, Stewart
H		121	MASSAGE THERAPY PRACTICE ACT EXEMPTIONS, Miera
H		266	"PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER" DEFINED, Miera
H		148	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT TESTING & REPORTING, Wallace
H	404	122	BOARD OF FINANCE APPROVAL ON SALES & TRADES, Burpo

Bill No. Chapter Short Title/Sponsor

	77	405	247	DIDLIC ENGLIEU ENEDOV EFETCIENOV ACE. B
				PUBLIC FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACT, Burpo
	•			SELF-INSURANCE HEALTH CARE ACT
	H		139	UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE-SECURED TRANSACTIONS, Martinez
	H		314	PREGNANCY TREATMENT FOR MINORS, Beam
	H 		315	TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, Godbey
	H		141	CREDIT FOR UNEXPIRED REGISTRATION FEE, Godbey
		426		AMEND MOTOR VEHICLE SALES FINANCE ACT, Rodella
		432		STATE AGENCY AUDIT COSTS, Thompson
			143	STATE ENGINEER ENFORCEMENT POWERS
	H		124	ENFORCE DISABLED PARKING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, Rios
			Veto	STATE TRUST LAND IMPROVEMENTS, Nunez
	•	455		PROHIBIT TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS
	*H		256	RACETRACK GAMING PURSE FUNDS, Martinez
	H		144	BATTERY AGAINST HOUSEHOLD MEMBER PENALTIES, Martinez
	H	469	Veto	AMEND EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT ACT, Tripp
	H	471	42	ISLETA & SANDIA PUEBLOS TAX CREDITS, Taylor, J.G.
	H	478	125	REQUIREMENT EXCEPTION FOR NAME CHANGE, Picraux
	H	481	Veto	MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES, Taylor, T.C.
	H	484	58	IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING, Crook
	H	491	Veto	COVERAGE FOR CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN, Knauer
	*H	496	Veto	MORA COUNTY EMERGENCY DISASTER RELIEF, Regensberg
	H	499	Veto	CONTROL OF PINK BOLLWORM INFESTATION, Nunez
	н	500	224	VICTIM PRESENT AT OFFENDER'S PAROLE HEARING, Garcia, M.P.
	н	501	177	CLAIMS AGAINST PUBLIC LIABILITY FUND, Bratton
	H	509	Veto	CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, Silva
	*H	510	3	INCREASED COSTS OF 2000 ELECTION, Sandoval
	CS/H	522	145	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD ALTERNATES
	·H	531	248	PUBLIC CELEBRATION PERMITS FOR SMALL BREWERS, Taylor, J.G.
	н	532	146	AMEND ELECTION CODE, Sandoval
	*H	533	67	NONDOMESTIC WASTE DISPOSAL, Taylor, T.C.
	*H	534	Veto	WATER PROJECT FINANCE ACT, Stell
	н	535	267	WATER QUALITY CONTROL COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP, Gubbels
	H		Veto	PRESCRIPTION DRUG ID CARDS, King
	H		Veto	NEW-MEXICO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, Stell
	Н		316	AMEND SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT, Burpo
	H		Veto	MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT FOR CHIROPRACTIC COSTS, Herrera
	H		59	YIELD TO EMERGENCY VEHICLES, Godbey
	H		Veto	COVERAGE FOR REQUIRED MEDICAL DIETS, Begaye
	H		257	MARCHING BAND AS PHYSICAL ED REQUIREMENT, Crook
v - '	H		319	PROPERTY CONTROL ACT, Burpo
			Veto	CHANGE CERTAIN IN-PLANT TRAINING PROVISIONS, Heaton
	H			
	H		Veto	SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS LICENSE PLATES, Taylor, J.G.
	**	כסכ	147	COUNTY ORDERS FOR PAYMENT, Burpo
	H		126	
	Н	566	126	EXEMPT CERTAIN BOND INCOME FROM TAXATION, Burpo
	H H	566 568	43	TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN OFF-ROAD FUEL, Whitaker
	н н н	566 568 585	43 149	TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN OFF-ROAD FUEL, Whitaker UPDATE ENDOWED CARE CEMETERY ACT, Larranaga
	H H H CS/H	566 568 585 587	43 149 150	TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN OFF-ROAD FUEL, Whitaker UPDATE ENDOWED CARE CEMETERY ACT, Larranaga EXCAVATION NEAR PIPELINES
	н н н	566 568 585 587 589	43 149	TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN OFF-ROAD FUEL, Whitaker UPDATE ENDOWED CARE CEMETERY ACT, Larranaga

Bill No. Chapter Sho	ort Title/Sponsor
----------------------	-------------------

H	591 23	PROMOTE NM APPLES, Salazar
H	599 Veto	INVEST IN MINORITY-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES, Lujan
H	601 320	RATE OF INTEREST IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, Cordova
H		INSURANCE FRAUD FUND APPROPRIATION, Stewart
H	608 69	AMEND ELECTRONIC AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS, Mohorovic
H	613 151	CLARIFY NIGHT SKY PROTECTION ACT PROVISIONS, Gubbels
H		AMEND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUND ACT, Varela
CS/H	619 249	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR TRIBAL EMPLOYEES
H	621 178	COOKI, Madalena
*H	623 321	AMEND PROPERTY TAX CODE, Lujan
H	625 317	DISPOSITION OF STATE PROPERTY, Sanchez
H	626 173	COUNTY PROPERTY VALUATION FUND, Miera
H	628 24	RIGHT TO PROTEST PROPERTY TAX INCREASE, Miera
H	630 268	SALARY INCREASE FOR CERTAIN NATIONAL GUARD, Godbey
H	631 269	NATIONAL GUARD SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, Godbey
H	644 179	MUNICIPAL UTILITY PERMANENT FUND, Heaton
CS/H	645 Veto	WATER RIGHTS MEDIATION & ARBITRATION
H	658 52	RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS, Lujan
H	669 322	ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION INTERSTATE COMPACT, Martinez
CS/H		MEDICAL NECESSITY ACT
H	672 180	SPECIAL MOTORCYCLE PLATES FOR DISABLED, Miera
H	673 243	SPECIAL MOTORCYCLE PLATES FOR VETERANS, Miera
H	679 181	"PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM" DEFINED, King
*H	689 Veto	TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT INFO SYSTEM PILOT, Vigil
*H	692 259	REGULATION OF COMMUTER VANPOOLS, Picraux
H	694 128	SENTENCING HEARINGS FOR CAPITAL FELONY CASES, Beam
H	696 182	ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS, Thompson
H	701 323	REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT OF USED OIL, Bratton
H	708 342	LOCAL COUNTY ROAD ASSESSMENTS, Regensberg
H	709 152	ALTER STATE FAIR DEBT LIMIT, Burpo
H	721 Veto	PUBLIC EMPLOYEE BARGAINING ACT, Lujan
H	736 129	CHILD-CARE REIMBURSEMENT DUTIES, Russell
H	740 Veto	ESTABLISH MEXICAN AFFAIRS OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, Lujan
H	742 225	AMEND HEALTH FACILITY RECEIVERSHIP ACT, Marquardt
H	743 343	NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATES, Marquardt
\mathbf{H}_{\pm}		CREATE INTERIM LONG-TERM CARE COMMITTEE, Salazar
*H	749 226	HANDICAPPED HOUSING, Picraux
H	753 348	CHARTER SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION LIMITATIONS, Vigil
, Н	756 Veto	EARLY PROCESSING OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS, Taylor, J.G.
H	762 270	AMEND EDUCATION TRUST ACT, Picraux
H	763 278	CHANGE NAME OF SPACE CENTER DIVISION, Vaughn
H	765 153	5-YEAR AGREEMENT FOR PRIVATE JAIL CONTRACTORS, Knauer
H	767 279	CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS, Martinez
H	768 227	UNIFORM ARBITRATION ACT, Martinez
H	770 Veto	UNIFORM ATHLETIC AGENTS ACT, Martinez
H	774 Veto	SERVICE CREDIT FOR JUDICIAL RETIREMENT, Martinez
H	775 346	PATENT & COPYRIGHT ACT, Martinez
H	776 154	AIRPORTS ELIGIBLE FOR AVIATION FUNDING, Taylor, T.C.
H	779 155	AMEND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS ACT, Gubbels

Bill No.	Ch	apter	Short Title/Sponsor
T	701	183	RAISE COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AGE, Knauer
			REPEAL DELAYED REPEAL OF PUBLIC UTILITY ACT, Stewart
		156	STATE INSPECTORS, King
		228	ADMINISTERING OPIOID ANTAGONISTS, Knauer
		280	"SOLE COMMUNITY PROVIDER HOSPITAL" DEFINED, Varela
		157	AMEND ORGANIC COMMODITY ACT, Luna
		61	SCHOOL BOND ELECTIONS, Russell
		349	EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENT, Russell
		25	MULTISTATE HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT, Silva
		26	PUBLIC NOTICE OF WATER APPROPRIATION, Stell
Н	834	Veto	POINT OF DIVERSION FOR WATER APPROPRIATIONS, Stell
н	837	184	ELIGIBILITY FOR RURAL JOB TAX CREDIT, Heaton
Н	838	185	NMIMT CLASSROOM FACILITIES OUTSIDE SOCORRO, Heaton
н	840	158	TOWED VEHICLE REGISTRATION EXCEPTION, Godbey
Н	847	229	INSURANCE CARRIER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, Stewart
Н	864	230	SEQUESTERING CERTAIN TAX PAYMENTS, Burpo
Н	865	Veto	MEDICAID MANAGED CARE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS, Madalena
CS/H	866	318	PERMITS FOR ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITIES
Н	868	324	NONREVERSION OF MEDICAID APPROPRIATIONS, Bratton
CS/H	878	351	CONSOLIDATED PURCHASING
H	879	Veto	HEALTH COVERAGE OPTIONS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES, Picraux
*H	907	231	MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM FUNDING ACT, Taylor, J.G.
Н	909	Veto	EMT & FOP SPECIAL REGISTRATION PLATES, Taylor, J.G.
H	911	232	SCHOOL BUS ACCIDENTS, Rodella
H	915	Veto	ADULT SERVICES DEPARTMENT ACT, Salazar
CS/H	926	Veto	AMEND OIL & GAS PROCEEDS PAYMENT ACT
		Veto	NEW MEXICO TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS, Varela
		233	UPDATE VOTING SYSTEMS STATUTES, Cordova
H	932	234	SIZE OF NOMINATING PETITIONS, Cordova
H	938	235	NM YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS, Park
H	941	236	TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ON DEATH DEED, Park
*H	943	237	APPOINTMENT OF EXEMPT EMPLOYEES, Townsend
*CS/H	949	Veto	RAPID RESPONSE INTERVENTION PILOT, Watchman
•		159	FEDERAL LITIGATION APPROPRIATION, Hobbs
•		Veto	PERFORMANCE MEASURES & TARGETS ACT, Coll
H ·	997	344 (pv)	GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, Coll

275 Total House Bills

Constitutional Amendments

Bill No.	C.A.	Short Title/Sponsor
HJR HJR	5 5 10 6	PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION FOR DISABLED VETS, CA, Garcia, M.P. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CA, Lujan

and the control of th

Constitutional Amendments

Bill N	10.	C.A.		Short Title/Sponsor
HC HC	JR	16 18 27	7 8 9	LEGAL HOLIDAY IN HONOR OF CESAR CHAVEZ, CA, Garcia, M.P. VIETNAM VETERANS' SCHOLARSHIPS, CA, Sandoval STATE TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, CA, Silva

Bill No. Chapter Short Title/Sponsor

DIII NO		apter	biol of little, beautiful in the little in t
*S	1	7	FIDE DAMACED TORE DEMOVAL IN NATIONAL PODECTS ATTACK
s	_	80	FIRE-DAMAGED TREE REMOVAL IN NATIONAL FORESTS, Aragon TRAINING ACADEMY USE FEE FUND, Fidel
S		44	PRECINCT BOARD COMPENSATION INCREASE, Duran
s	25		ACADEMIC COMPETITIONS, Carraro
s		299	ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATION, Boitano
cs/s			EXCEPTIONS TO CRUELTY TO ANIMALS PROVISION
S		71	MAGISTRATE JUDGE PRO TEMPORE COMPENSATION, Leavell
S		271	PAY INCREASE FOR CERTAIN NATIONAL GUARD, Payne
s		300	
S		45	STATE POLICE OFFICER EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS, Payne
S		8	LIVESTOCK CRIMES JURISDICTION, Ingle
cs/s		340	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' SALARY INCREASES
S		Veto	
S		335	RETIREE HEALTH CARE CONTRIBUTION LEVELS, Altamirano
S	72	260	PUBLIC CELEBRATION PERMITS FOR SMALL BREWERS, Altamirano
S	75	Veto	·
cs/s	76	161	CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS
s	82	272	AMEND INDIGENT HOSPITAL & COUNTY HEALTH CARE, Jennings
*S	83	301	MUNICIPAL LIABILITY FOR CEMETERIES, Jennings
s	88	9	REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, Smith
*CS/S	94	31	SAFE HAVEN FOR INFANTS ACT
& 36	6		
s	95	32	REPEAL COHABITATION LAW, Sanchez, M.
S	99	281	AMEND WATER QUALITY ACT, Wilson
s	100	4	NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL APPROPRIATION, Altamirano
*S	101	82	NEWBORN HEARING TESTING REQUIRED, Rodriguez
CS/S	102	33	INMATE TELEPHONE SERVICES CONTRACTS
S	103	10	RATE OF INTEREST IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, Sanchez, M.
S	109	Veto	AMEND EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT ACT, Romero
S		Veto	ELECTRICITY SALES TAX ACT, Cisneros
S		162	OPEN ADOPTIONS, Komadina
S	116	83	ALLOW HOSPITAL NURSES TO PRONOUNCE DEATH, Hurt
S	117	84	FUNERAL SERVICE PRACTITIONERS, Duran
S		Veto	•
CS/CS/S		Veto	REDUCE INCOME TAX RATES
et al			
•		306	ADDITIONAL DONA ANA MAGISTRATES & CLERKS
& 19			
s		Veto	·
			INVESTMENT CREDIT & DOUBLE-WEIGHTED SALES, Cisneros
•		Veto	
*S		Veto	
S		11	FLOOD PLAIN REGULATION, Ingle
S		186	DWI GRANT COUNCIL DESIGNEES, Smith
s		Veto	•
S		Veto	·
S CC/C		187 Webe	MISSING CHILD NOTIFICATION WITHIN 24 HOURS, Garcia
•		Veto	
S	тот	307	BURIAL OR CREMATION EXPENSES FOR INDIGENT, Rodriguez

Bill No.	Ch	apter	Short Title/Sponsor
CS/S	164	163	REAL ESTATE LICENSE CHANGES
S			PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING ACT, Altamirano
*CS/S			PUBLIC SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY
*S		164	WATER PROJECT FINANCE ACT, Lyons
S		72	CANCEL DECEASED PERSON'S VOTER REGISTRATION, Rawson
S	180	165	MANDATORY SUPPLEMENTAL READING INSTRUCTION, Sanchez, B.
s	181	250	AMEND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACT, Fidel
*S	182	166	ACQUIRE VARIOUS STATE OFFICE BUILDINGS, Fidel
cs/s	185	167	KINSHIP GUARDIANSHIP ACT
s	189	85	ACKNOWLEDGE TAXPAYERS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Boitano
s	190	Veto	AMEND SEVERANCE TAX BONDING ACT, Campos
*S	192	198	GROSS RECEIPTS DISTRIBUTION TO AVIATION FUND, Altamirano
S	193	308	INSURANCE OR MEDICARE FOR HEMOPHILIA PATIENTS, Altamirano
S	198	34	CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER DUTIES, Sanchez, M.
s	199	251	AMEND MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY & LOAN BROKER ACT, Sanchez, M.
CS/S	200	35	FEMALE INMATE REENTRY DRUG COURT PROGRAM
CS/S	204	46	RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS
S	214	199	STATE OFFICE BUILDING ACQUISITION BONDING ACT, Fidel
CS/S	223	86	ALCOHOL & GAMING DIVISION POWERS & DUTIES
s	231	188	RESPIRATORY CARE PROVIDERS, Altamirano
S		252	PERMANENT FUND INVESTMENTS, Altamirano
S		12	RADIOACTIVE WASTE CONSULTATION TASK FORCE, Kidd
S		87	REDUCE COMPENSATION FOR DRUG-RELATED INJURIES, Kidd
cs/s			PRIMARY LIABILITY FOR VEHICLE INSURANCE
s		27	INSURANCE COVERAGE OF CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS, Feldman
S		28	REMOVE OPEN CONTAINERS EXCEPTION, Sanchez, M.
CS/S		Veto	STATE HAZARDOUS DUTY MEMBER COVERAGE PLAN
S		47	CLARIFY USE OF LIMITED DRIVER'S LICENSE, Sanchez, M.
S		Veto	SPECIAL REGISTRATION PLATES, Jennings
S		5	DELAY 1999 ELECTRIC UTILITY RESTRUCTURING ACT, Sanchez, M.
-		89	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION BY A FELON, Ingle
S		90	AMEND NM INSURANCE CODE, Leavell
S		48	ALLOW SCHOOL BUSES TO TRANSPORT PUBLIC, Aragon
S		Veto	SPORT SHOOTING RANGE ACT, Griego
·-		91 49	LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT OF LOTTERY, Smith
S		273	IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING, Duran
		Veto	AMEND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUND ACT, Lyons
* 5	303	velo	LEGISLATIVE PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ACT, Jennings

s	180	165	MANDATORY SUPPLEMENTAL READING INSTRUCTION, Sanchez, B.
S	181	250	AMEND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ACT, Fidel
*S	182	166	ACQUIRE VARIOUS STATE OFFICE BUILDINGS, Fidel
cs/s	185	167	KINSHIP GUARDIANSHIP ACT
S	189	85	ACKNOWLEDGE TAXPAYERS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Boitano
S	190	Veto	AMEND SEVERANCE TAX BONDING ACT, Campos
*S	192	198	GROSS RECEIPTS DISTRIBUTION TO AVIATION FUND, Altamirano
S	193	308	INSURANCE OR MEDICARE FOR HEMOPHILIA PATIENTS, Altamirano
S	198	34	CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER DUTIES, Sanchez, M.
S	199	251	AMEND MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY & LOAN BROKER ACT, Sanchez, M.
CS/S	200	35	FEMALE INMATE REENTRY DRUG COURT PROGRAM
CS/S	204	46	RESTORE VOTING RIGHTS
S	214	199	STATE OFFICE BUILDING ACQUISITION BONDING ACT, Fidel
cs/s	223	86	ALCOHOL & GAMING DIVISION POWERS & DUTIES
S	231	188	RESPIRATORY CARE PROVIDERS, Altamirano
S	232	252	PERMANENT FUND INVESTMENTS, Altamirano
S	233	12	RADIOACTIVE WASTE CONSULTATION TASK FORCE, Kidd
s	234	87	REDUCE COMPENSATION FOR DRUG-RELATED INJURIES, Kidd
cs/s	237	88	PRIMARY LIABILITY FOR VEHICLE INSURANCE
s	240	27	INSURANCE COVERAGE OF CANCER CLINICAL TRIALS, Feldman
s	246	28	REMOVE OPEN CONTAINERS EXCEPTION, Sanchez, M.
cs/s	248	Veto	STATE HAZARDOUS DUTY MEMBER COVERAGE PLAN
S	251	47	CLARIFY USE OF LIMITED DRIVER'S LICENSE, Sanchez, M.
S	265	Veto	SPECIAL REGISTRATION PLATES, Jennings
s	266	5	DELAY 1999 ELECTRIC UTILITY RESTRUCTURING ACT, Sanchez, M.
s	272	89	UNLAWFUL POSSESSION BY A FELON, Ingle
S	274	90	AMEND NM INSURANCE CODE, Leavell
S	280	48	ALLOW SCHOOL BUSES TO TRANSPORT PUBLIC, Aragon
S	285	Veto	SPORT SHOOTING RANGE ACT, Griego
*S	292	91	LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT OF LOTTERY, Smith
S	296	49	IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING, Duran
S	302	273	AMEND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUND ACT, Lyons
*S	303	Veto	LEGISLATIVE PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ACT, Jennings
			EDUCATION REFORM APPROPRIATION ACT
CS/S	308	Veto	PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORMS
et al			÷.
S.	309	309	SALE OF TITLE INSURANCE BY CHARTERED BANKS, Leavell
S	320	189	PERMIT SALE OF HYPODERMIC SYRINGES, Maes
S	326	336	STATE TRUST LAND IMPROVEMENTS, Smith
s	328	274	NATIONAL GUARD SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, Garcia
s	331	200	BUSINESS LAW MODERNIZATION, Maes
່ ຮ	333	325	ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS, Leavell
s	334	310	AMEND HEALTH INSURANCE ALLIANCE ACT, Leavell
S	337	29	PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF DNA EVIDENCE, Sanchez, M.

Bill No. Chapter S	Short Title,	/Sponsor
--------------------	--------------	----------

*S	342	Veto	HEALTHCARE FINANCE ACT, Altamirano
S		339	
S	348	201	JUDICIAL NEUTRAL CORNER PROGRAM, Carraro
S	352	202	PROMULGATE PRIVACY RULES, Leavell
S	353	50	EXPAND PHARMACISTS' PRESCRIPTIVE AUTHORITY, Ingle
S	354	Veto	FLORAL PRODUCTS GROSS RECEIPTS EXEMPTION, Romero
s	356	253	CHANGE DEADLINE FOR DELINQUENT TAX PAYMENT, Campos
S	357	Veto	COMMUTING SHEEP OR GOATS INSPECTION FEES, Campos
S	362	302	
S	369	347	
*CS/S	370	311	
S	374	62	CHANGE HOME SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS, Sanchez, M.
S	375	352	MEDICAL INSURANCE POOL ACT, Ingle
S	381	Veto	LEGAL NOTICES, Feldman
S	387	190	INVESTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT FUND, Campos
S	392	326	AMEND NEW MEXICO WORKS ACT, Lopez
S		36	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
S	395	261	
S		327	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
CS/S			
cs/s		Veto	
CS/S		Veto	
S		Veto	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CS/S		262	
S		Veto	
S		282	,
S	446		GREEN ZIA PROGRAM, Feldman
S		Veto	
S		303	
S	453	63	GAME & FISH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS & FEES, Payne
S	458	73	TAX CREDIT FOR CERTAIN ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, Cravens
S		304	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
S		Veto	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
S		Veto	
. S S		Veto	
		13	
CS/S	489	94	RENTAL CAR INSURANCE LIMITED PRODUCER LICENSE, Leavell AMEND UNIFORM HEALTH-CARE DECISIONS ACT
•		191	REQUIRE SAFETY BELT USE, Robinson
S		Veto	ACUITY-BASED STAFFING ACT, Sanchez, M.
		275	CHANGE NAME OF SPACE CENTER DIVISION, Duran
*S		328	COUNTY EDUCATION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, Cisneros
-	526		CERTAIN POWERS TO CONSERVATION OFFICERS, Lyons
*S		203	AMEND EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT ACT, Griego
s		263	INCREASE ORIENTAL MEDICINE LICENSING FEES, Sanchez, M.
S		204	CUSTODIAN OF PUBLIC RECORDS DUTIES, Feldman
S		329	ALLOCATION OF NONRESIDENT BORDER INCOME, Nava
· S		95	NEW BERNALILLO COUNTY METRO COURT FACILITY, Payne
S		205	TRIBAL LIBRARIES ENDOWMENT FUND, Tsosie
U	J-10	_00	THE PERMITS SUPPLIED TOWNS IN TRUSTE

Bill No. Chapter Short Title/Sponsor	Bill No.	Chapter	Short	Title/	Sponsor
--------------------------------------	----------	---------	-------	--------	---------

S		GOVERNMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT, Lopez
S		SERVICE CONTRACT REGULATION ACT, Leavell
S	563 Veto	WALLET-SIZE BIRTH CERTIFICATE REPLICAS, Payne
*CS/S	566 96	AMEND MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT
S	567 Veto	INCREASE LOCAL HOSPITAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, Smith
s	569 75	
s	577 76	REGULATE PROCESSORS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, Ingle
s	584 77	JURISDICTIONAL AMOUNT FOR CIVIL ACTIONS, Adair
S	602 207	LIMIT NEW DOMESTIC WATER WELL DRILLING, Cisneros
S	616 192	REHAB FOR LICENSE TO WORK AT RACETRACKS, Sanchez, M.
S	621 78	EXTRATERRITORIAL ZONING, Rawson
S	624 Veto	CONVENTION CENTER FINANCING ACT, Garcia
*S	628 330	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT EXPANSION, Altamirano
S	636 193	HISPANIC CULTURE DAY, Altamirano
S	641 Veto	SEPARATE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, Feldman
S	648 Veto	
s	657 Veto	JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FOR METRO COURT JUDGES, Payne
S	660 Veto	ANNUAL SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING, Campos
S	661 Veto	PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSESSMENT & ACCREDITATION, Campos
S	662 Veto	MIDDLE SCHOOL CLASSIFICATION, Campos
S	665 276	EXPAND GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS, Campos
S	672 Veto	GENERATION PLANT/TRANSMISSION LINES LOCATION, Hurt
s	673 331	READING & WRITING TESTING REQUIREMENTS, Campos
*S	677 97	•
*S	682 208	GAMING MACHINES THAT ACCEPT CURRENCY, Ingle
S	685 194	DIRECT PAYMENT TO HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS, Rawson
S	689 30	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
*S	691 Veto	COAL-FIRED ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANT STUDY, Jennings
S	692 Veto	IN-PLANT TRAINING FUNDS SELECTION CRITERIA, Jennings
S	695 79	RADIO DISPATCHER TRAINING PROGRAM, Cisneros
S	702 209	SHIPROCK ANIMAL CONTROL, Pinto
S	704 195	USE OF STATE PENITENTIARY FOR MOTION PICTURES, Robinson
*CS/S	709 210	NAVAJO NATION RIGHT-OF-WAY AGREEMENTS
s	711 196	•
S	714 332	· · ·
S	715 312	
S	716 283	RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT WITH CONTINUED BENEFITS, Nava
S	718 Veto	MEDICAID MANAGED CARE PREMIUMS, Komadina
*FLS/S	719 333	CREATE EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT FUND
S	732 211	LIMIT LIABILITY UNDER JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS, Jennings
S	733 Veto	MEDICAID PAYMENT RATES & ELIGIBILITY, Jennings
S	736 Veto	CHOICE OF CASE MANAGEMENT AGENCY FOR DISABLED, Komadina
S	739 284	TAX DEDUCTION ON CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL & SALE, Adair
s	740 Veto	SPECIAL PLATES FOR RETIRED NATIONAL GUARD, Papen
CS/S	742 Veto	PROHIBIT TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS
FLS/S	744 Veto	LIMITED OUT-OF-STATE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
cs/s	752 212	CHILD PASSENGER RESTRAINTS
S	753 197	REVISE CONDUCT OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, Campos
S	755 305	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ACT, Fidel

Bill No.	Chapter	Short Title/Sponsor
s	757 277	CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS, Sanchez, M.
CS/S	758 213	
•	763 Veto	
	769 214	
	771 Veto	·
s	774 Vet o	HAZARDOUS DUTY MEMBER COVERAGE PLAN, Maes
cs/s	788 Veto	UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR TRIBAL EMPLOYEES
s	796 98	GRAND JURY ASSISTANCE, Ingle
s	797 334	GAMING ACTIVITIES AT RACETRACKS, Campos
s	800 215	AMEND UNIFORM PARENTAGE ACT, McSorley
s	805 216	REAL ESTATE BROKER'S LICENSE REQUIREMENTS, Boitano
cs/s	847 51	CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS, Altamirano
cs/s	855 Veto	MUNICIPAL SEWER & WATER UTILITIES, Aragon
*CS/S	856 Veto	STATE JUDICIAL STUDY COMMITTEE, Aragon
cs/s	858 217	MUSEUM PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION, Maes
*S	862 160	WAIVER OF INTEREST FOR CERTAIN TAX RETURNS, Griego

208 Total Senate Bills

Constitutional Amendments

Bill No.	C.A.		Short Title/Sponsor
SJR	1	1	PHASE IN PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION FOR VETS, CA, Jennings CLARIFY RIGHT TO VOTE PROHIBITIONS, CA, Jennings DESIGNATION OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, CA, Sanchez, M. ALLOW NON-CITIZENS TO OWN LAND, CA, McSorley
SJR	10	2	
SJR	21	3	
SJR	22	4	

tikan di kanalan kanalan kanalan kuntur di kasaran kanalan kenalan kenalan kanalan kundaran kenalan kenalan k

en protoner de la companya de la co La companya de la co

and the state of the company of the state of

>